

Kohl: Chances better for summit

BONN (R) — West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl on Sunday welcomed recent U.S. and Soviet statements on arms control and said prospects had improved for another U.S.-Soviet summit later this year. "I believe the chances have improved rather than declined," Dr. Kohl said in a radio interview. "I am reckoning on such a meeting and it is the basis for making real progress in the substance of disarmament talks." Dr. Kohl linked his optimism to President Reagan's positive response to new Soviet arms control proposals and to this month's Warsaw Pact summit in Budapest. He said the Budapest meeting convinced him the Soviet Union was interested in a summit between Mr. Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev "despite all the propaganda cries." Mr. Reagan said on Thursday that new Soviet proposals on strategic weapons cuts appeared to mark the start of a serious effort by Moscow to achieve disarmament.

Jordan Times

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Iraq warns Iran against shelling

BAGHDAD (AP) — Iranian artillery gunners have pounded residential suburbs of Basra, Iraq's second-largest city, and Iraq warned Sunday of deterrent retaliation, a military spokesman said. The spokesman, quoted by the Iraqi News Agency (INA), said the southern port city was shelled three times Saturday night. He gave no details of any casualties or damage. Basra, a city of one million people, is Iraq's only port and lies on the western bank of Shatt Al Arab, a waterway at the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris rivers flowing to the Gulf. Basra, about 23 kilometres west of the Iran-Iraq border and warfront, has been a target of shelling since the outbreak of the Gulf war near six years ago. "Such (shelling) crimes will not pass without a severe punishment," said the spokesman. The two countries in the past shelled or raided each others' civilian targets.

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Bomb explodes in Ashdod

TEL AVIV (R) — A bomb apparently exploded on Sunday in the Israeli port of Ashdod but caused no injuries, police said. The explosion occurred outside a post office in the town, 30 kilometres south of Tel Aviv.

Siad Barre leaves hospital

RIYADH (R) — Somali President Siad Barre left for home on Sunday after fully recovering from injuries received in a traffic accident near Mogadishu last month, officials said. He was admitted to a Saudi military hospital following the accident after King Fahd sent a special plane to bring him to Riyadh for treatment. He appeared on Saudi Television Saturday night for the first time since his arrival, looking well and talking to Riyadh Governor Prince Sulman bin Abdul Aziz.

Gemayel in Doha

DOHA (R) — Lebanese President Amin Gemayel arrived in Qatar on Sunday on the fifth leg of a Gulf tour seeking political and economic support for his country. In Kuwait, Mr. Gemayel made a pledge that Kuwait would exert efforts to help restore peace in Lebanon, an official there said without elaborating. The Lebanese leader has also visited the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Oman on his tour.

3 killed in Beirut overnight clashes

BEIRUT (R) — Three people were killed and more than 25 wounded by shelling and sniping around Beirut's Palestinian refugee camps Saturday night, security sources said. One man was killed and 23 wounded when the predominantly Shiite Muslim southern suburbs came under fire. Two were killed and another wounded by sniping on the highway leading to Beirut airport, close to the camps, militia sources said.

Marcos supporters stage protest

MANILA (R) — Police let off smoke bombs and used truncheons and water cannons to disperse 2,000 stone-throwing supporters of ousted Philippine leader Ferdinand Marcos who blocked a road outside a military camp on Sunday. Witnesses said at least two people were injured after shots were fired but it was not clear whether police used firearms to chase away the demonstrators.

Argentina beats England 2-1

MEXICO CITY (R) — Argentina beat England 2-1 (halftime 0-0) in the World Cup quarter-final here Sunday. Diego Maradona scored in the 51st and 55th minutes to give Argentina a 2-0 lead over England. England's Gary Lineker scored in the 81st minute to cut Argentina's lead to 2-1.

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Regent outlines Jordan's economic strategy and moves for Arab integration

Prince Hassan urges Arab bankers to shoulder greater degree of responsibility

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan seeks to establish itself as a prominent centre offering banking, scientific and technological services in the Arab region and hopes that other Arab countries will understand and appreciate this endeavour as a move designed to serve the whole Arab Nation, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, said Sunday.

Addressing the 13th general assembly meeting of the Arab Bankers Union (AUB) in Amman, the Regent pointed out that Jordan has been exporting skilled manpower to other Arab states and in view of its central geographic location, has been striving to bring about economic and social integration among Arab states. Jordan has also been laying down strong and firm foundation for achieving such integration because it seeks to improve the levels of living conditions and promote economic development through promoting the role of banks, industrial zones and medium-size industries, the Regent said.

"Prince Hassan urged Arab banks to shoulder a greater degree of responsibility towards implementing Arab projects and achieving joint Arab economic action. He said Arab banks should turn their attention not only to major schemes but also to implementing projects for people with limited income, helping them to be creative in industry and handicraft because this class constitutes one of the basic elements of Arab economy."

The Crown Prince said certain Arab states have abundant funds while others have a surplus of manpower; and the trade, some countries have set up regional groupings for exchanging

banks have the potential and the required creative potential.

Prince Hassan stressed the need for Arabs to work within the concept of aid in the spirit of the Amman economic summit of 1980, and said inter-Arab cooperation and cooperation with African and Third World countries are bound to bring about greater benefits.

ABU President Anwar Al Khalil, who addressed the meeting earlier, voiced appreciation to Prince Hassan for patronising the meeting and outlined the aims of the union and its activities.

Mr. Khalil pointed to the many challenges which the Arab banking and economic sectors are now facing as a result of a decline in Arab revenues due to the drop in the oil prices. He said that this has led to the creation of imbalances in banking activities and adversely affected bank investments.

During the oil boom, he said, the Arab states earned huge sums of money which were not exploited through integrated projects or used to lay the basis for industrial and technological development, and therefore Arab countries' dependence on the industrialised world continued.

Mr. Khalil proposed several solutions for facing the new challenges. One of the solutions, he said, is strengthening the banks' capitals by encouraging them to merge with one another, thus reducing administrative burdens and expenses. He said banks should also impose stricter control on their own operations and employ highly qualified staff to ensure profits.

The meeting is due to hear reports on the union's last year's activities and plans for 1986.

A one-day meeting of the union's board of directors was held at the Central Bank in Amman on Saturday.

Bourguiba asserts party control, reaffirms confidence in Mzali

TUNIS (R) — President Habib Bourguiba has asserted direct control over who will lead Tunisia's ruling Destourian Socialist Party (PSD) and reaffirmed confidence in his constitutional successor.

The 82-year-old president, breaking with past practice at a three-day party congress, himself named the 90-member central committee which the congress then approved by acclamation, according to the official TAP news agency. The committee had previously been elected by delegates.

It was the latest move by Mr. Bourguiba, who despite advancing age and physical frailty still dominates national politics, to reassert his power over party and government posts.

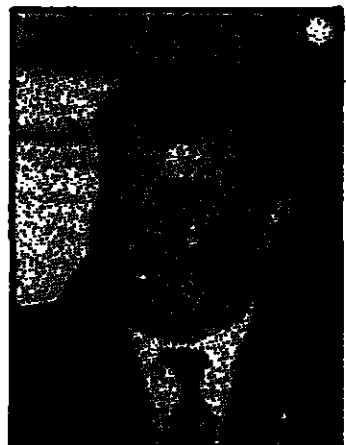
Sweeping cabinet changes he ordered this year had appeared to threaten the political future of Prime Minister Mohammed Mzali, his constitutional successor.

But Mr. Bourguiba, calling Mr. Mzali his son and closest associate, dispelled doubt over the succession by reaffirming confidence in him.

Mr. Mzali lost the key Interior Ministry portfolio, a post he had held alongside that of premier since bloody 1984 "bread riots," and saw his closest associates dismissed in the changes.

Mr. Mzali, who began his six-year prime ministership with a programme of political liberalisation under which three opposition parties have been recognised, emphasised at the congress that the PSD had nothing to fear from political pluralism — provided the PSD kept power.

"It is of little consequence to us whether the number of parties increases or not. The essential thing... as far as we are concerned is that the people continue to rally



Mohammad Mzali

to our party, the PSD," he said in a report on developments since the last congress in 1981.

Among newcomers to the 20-member PSD political bureau were Mansour Skhiri, minister in charge of the presidential office, new Interior Minister Zine Al Abidine Ibn Ali and Ismail Lajeri, new secretary-general of the General Union of Tunisian Workers (UGTT).

Mr. Lajeri was elected at a special UGTT congress on May 1 to head a new, pro-government leadership following a bitter trade union-government clash over wages, arrests of workers and the takeover of all union offices by pro-PSD militants.

Six resolutions setting out policy for the next five years were adopted by the PSD congress, including guidelines for the economy and party organisation.

The text on economic affairs underlined the need for self-sufficiency in food in a year when the grain crop is officially estimated to have been slashed by lack of rain to a third of last year's record harvest of just over two million tonnes.

The fall in the price of oil,



Habib Bourguiba

Tunisia's most important export, the drop in the value of the dollar, an expected decline in tourist revenue and a fall-off in foreign currency sent home by Tunisians working abroad is officially expected to cause an additional 1986 balance of payments deficit of 230 million dinars (\$300 million).

TAP later reported that Mr. Bourguiba had re-nominated Mr. Mzali as PSD secretary-general.

Mr. Skhiri, Mr. Ibn Ali and Higher Education Minister Amor Chedli were appointed deputy secretaries-general. Economy Minister Rachid Sfar was made treasurer and Hedi Bacouche was reappointed party director.

I hurt in Tehran blast

TEHRAN (R) — A grenade thrown by a motorcyclist injured one person on Sunday when it exploded outside the offices of Islamic Republic newspaper, Kayhan newspaper reported. Kayhan said the motorcyclist escaped after the military grenade exploded on the pavement outside the central Tehran building, and that the windows of a bus and several shops were shattered.



REGENT RECEIVES YEMENI MESSAGE: His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, on Sunday received a message addressed to His Majesty King Hussein from North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh. The message, contents of which were not disclosed, was delivered

to the Regent by North Yemeni Minister of State for Sports and Youth Abdullah Nasser (above), who arrived here earlier in the day. Attending the Regent's meeting with Mr. Nasser were Minister of Youth Ekl Dahiyat and North Yemeni Ambassador to Jordan Ali Abdullah (Petra photo)

Rifai returns

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai returned to Amman from London on Saturday after accompanying His Majesty King Hussein on visits to France, the United States and Great Britain.

Welcoming Mr. Rifai at the airport were Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Abdul Wahab Al Majali and cabinet members as well as Britain's Ambassador to Jordan Arthur John Coles.



Prime Minister Zaid Rifai is received by Cabinet members upon his return home from Britain on Sunday (Petra photo)

Socialists predicted to retain majority in Spanish polls

MADRID (R) — Spain's Socialist Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez retained an absolute majority in parliament in Sunday's general election, according to early computer projections broadcast by Spanish radio and television.

They predicted Mr. Gonzalez's Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE) would win between 189 and 193 seats in the lower house of parliament, compared with 202 seats in the last election four years ago.

An absolute majority in the 350-seat assembly is 176.

The projections, broadcast by state-controlled television and the private radio station SFR as polls closed, said the right-wing Popular Coalition (CP) led by Manuel Fraga would win between 86 and 96 seats, as against 106 in 1982.

Centrist former Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez, who supervised the transition from dictatorship to democracy between 1976 and 1981, was projected to win 12 to 19 seats.

This would make his centrist Social and Democratic Party the country's third biggest party after a period in the political wilderness.

The left-wing coalition known as the United Left (IU) was expected to obtain 12 seats.

Projections said the Basque radical party Herri Batasuna (People's Unity), which supports separatist guerrillas, would boost its tally from two to eight seats.

The projected results of the fourth general election since the death of dictator Francisco Franco in 1975, if borne out, would be a clear success for 44-year-old Gonzalez.

Some opinion polls had forecast that the PSOE might lose its absolute majority.

Like the campaign, election day was overshadowed by the World Cup soccer finals in Mexico. Millions of soccer-crazy Spaniards were expected to watch the 1800 GMT television broadcast of the England-Argentina game instead of the election coverage.

Even Deputy Prime Minister Alfonso Guerra told reporters he would probably watch Spain playing Belgium from 2200 GMT.

The otherwise peaceful and lacklustre campaign for the elections of the 350 members of Congress (Lower House) and 220 members of the Senate (Upper House) was marred by the killing of three soldiers by Basque separatist guerrillas in Madrid last week and clashes between Spaniards and people of Moroccan origin in Spain's North African enclave of Melilla.

Mr. Gonzalez, 44, and his 63-year old rival Mr. Fraga cast their ballots in the same Madrid school shortly after the polls opened at 9 a.m. (0700 GMT).

"I only wish citizens can vote in peace," said Mr. Gonzalez, who says he has rid Spain of military coup threats and curbed the activities of Basque separatist guerrillas.

"I wish God sees to it that voters make the best decision for Spain," said Mr. Fraga.

work said to have resumed in farms near Chernobyl

MOSCOW (AP) — Work has started again on six farms near the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. But farmers are allowed to till the land only for 10 days before being replaced by other workers, a Soviet newspaper said Sunday.

The English-language tri-weekly Moscow News said in a brief report that "field work has resumed on six farms in Chernobyl district" after being interrupted by the April 26 accident that ripped open the No. 4 reactor at the Ukrainian power station, releasing a cloud of radiation eventually detected around the world.

The report did not say how many farms were shut down by the accident, or give details about the acreage now being cultivated and the location of the six farms that have started working.

"Working in shifts, the farmers started inter-row potato cultivation and fodder preparation," Moscow News said. "After examining the fields, experts determined there was no danger and that it was possible to start crop cultivation and fodder preparation."

"The farmers' health, as well as the status of the land, air and water are being constantly monitored. New teams will come to change them in 10 days' time."

There has been no word on when — if ever — the bulk of more than 100,000 people evacuated from areas of the northern Ukraine and southern Byelorussia after the accident will return to their homes.

Two small villages in the 30-kilometre zone around the plant that was evacuated have been reported declared safe for reoccupation. But other reports have made clear that extra housing is being built for some evacuees by winter, while still others have left the northern Ukraine to work in other parts of the republic or other areas of the Soviet Union.

Thousands of children from the northern Ukraine, including more than 250,000 children from Kiev, the Ukrainian capital 130 kilometres south of the Chernobyl plant, have been sent to Black Sea resorts or to camps in other parts of the Soviet Union for summer vacations.

A Friday edition of the Ukrainian newspaper Pravda Ukraini, which reached Moscow on Sunday, reported that residents of Kiev have given more than 4 million rubles (\$5.7 million) to the national fund set up to help cope with the Chernobyl disaster.

Sicilians vote in elections seen as crucial for Craxi

ROME (R) — The island of Sicily held regional elections on Sunday which could have important repercussions for Italy's five-party coalition government.

Analysts said the results of the one-day election could spark a political crisis in Rome where two of the government parties have been wrangling over who should be prime minister.

Tensions erupted during the Sicilian campaign between the Christian Democrats, the largest party in the national government, and the Socialists of Prime Minister Bettino Craxi.

The Christian Democrats want Mr. Craxi, who after nearly three years in office is Italy's longest-serving prime minister, to hand over the premiership at the end of this year.

Mr. Craxi denies the Socialists agreed on a job rotation.

Political analysts said his

CAEU calls for moral and material support

AMMAN (J.T.) — Delegations taking part in the 45th ordinary session of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) in Amman have wound up their deliberations and issued recommendations which include a call on Arab states to extend moral as well as material support to the CAEU and its general secretariat.

A statement issued at the conclusion of the two-day meeting on Sunday voiced the delegations' determination to seek Arab economic integration as outlined in the basic accord that set up the CAEU and achieve the aspirations and objectives of the Arab Nation, according to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra.

The agency said that the meeting, held at ministerial level, endorsed a executive CAEU programme for the coming five years and pledged to pursue efforts with all Arab governments to ratify the council's founding agreement.

The CAEU meeting, which was attended by Arab ministers of trade, economy, finance and planning, discussed topics ranging from the world economic situation and its impact on economies to issues related to implementing the CAEU programmes.

In the field of trade and the Arab Common Market, Sunday's statement said that delegations were calling on the CAEU secretariat to advocate an integrated pan-Arab trade programme and to report to the council in September on this issue. On the financial situation of the council, the meeting, which endorsed the final accounts for 1985, issued an appeal to all members to fulfil their financial commitments to the council for 1986 before the end of the year.

According to Petra, the CAEU will hold its next meeting in Amman in December.

Participants from Sudan, Egypt, South Yemen, North Yemen, Iraq, Syria, Kuwait, Libya and Jordan took part in the meeting.

At the conclusion of the session, Minister of Industry and Syrian Rajai Masher met with Syrian Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Mohammed Al Inadi. The meeting was attended by senior aides.

Dr. Imadi, who led his country's delegations to the CAEU meeting, warned the Arab World in a speech against external threats that pose grave danger to Arab economies.

The Jordan Times' new telephone numbers: 667171-6 and 670141-4

Release of 4 Beirut hostages sparks new hope for others

BEIRUT (R) — The release of two French and two Cypriot hostages, who returned home, kindled new hope for the release of 18 other foreigners missing, believed kidnapped in Lebanon.

Television reporter Philippe Rochot, 40, Middle East specialist for the Antenne-2 network, and Cameraman Georges Hansen, 45, flew home from Damascus to a red-carpet welcome in Paris.

Their release was seen there as a first result of delicate diplomacy by the new conservative government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, who was at the airport to greet them.

The government has been working hard to rebuild good relations with Iran, although Tehran officials insist they cannot force pro-Iranian groups in Lebanon to release any hostages they might be holding.

"We were correctly treated," Rochot said in Paris Saturday night. "We had enough to eat and above all want to thank the French government and the countries which intervened on our behalf."

He did not name any countries, but Mr. Chirac had earlier thanked Syria and Iran for their help. Both have influence with various armed groups in Lebanon.

Rochot and Hansen were told in Damascus by Syrian Foreign Minister Farouq Al Shara that Syria would continue to press for the release of other hostages, including the other two members of their TV crew.

Mr. Chirac has publicly ruled out a change in France's close ties with Iraq, Iran's Gulf war enemy, but about 1,000 Iranian dissidents left France earlier this month, apparently after pressure from the government.

Tehran welcomed their departure as one step towards normalisation. Another it wants — and which Paris is negotiating — is repayment of a billion-dollar loan advanced to a French nuclear enrichment consortium when the

French government executive jet.

They looked thin and tired but said they had been well treated.

"In three months I haven't seen the sky or the sun," Rochot said.

"The worst thing was that we were cut off completely from all information and didn't know if we were there for one month, two months, three months or a year."

Referring to Aurel Cornea and Jean-Louis Normand, two other members of the crew still held, he said: "There are still two guys stuck there, it's terrible. Georges and I were chosen to be set free and we don't know why."

Among those at the airport was Joelle Kauffmann, wife of another French kidnap victim, journalist Jean-Paul Kauffmann.

"Perhaps it's our turn next," she said. "Everything must be done to get the others out too."

Kauffmann and researcher Michel Seurat were abducted more than a year ago. The shadowy Islamic Jihad (holy war) organisation said it was holding them as well as two other French hostages, diplomats Marcel Carton and Marcel Fontaine.

Cypriots lost count of days

Meanwhile in Nicosia one of the two Cypriot engineers freed in Beirut said they had been held by unknown captors for twice as long as they had realised.

"We thought we were held for 20 days, today we found it was nearly two months," Yiannaki, told Reuters in an interview in Greek shortly after his return to Nicosia.

Yiannaki and Tirkas from Limassol, both 25, flew home by Lebanese army helicopter, accompanied by Cyprus's ambassador to Syria and Lebanon, after their surprise release in Beirut.

The release followed a personal plea from Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou to Mr. Arafat, official and Palestinian sources

here said.

The students never saw their captors' faces nor knew who they were, but they were not mistreated, Yiannaki said.

"We were held in a basement, probably somewhere in Beirut. Yesterday or the day before, the captors said 'it is all over.'"

"Today they brought us clothes and said we would be released in an hour. That's the first we heard," Yiannaki said.

Asked if broadcast pleas by the students' relatives had helped secure their release Yiannaki said: "Broadcasts don't help. Humanitarian acts have no effect on these people... they do what they are told without thinking."

The two were handed over to Ambassador George Lycouragos at a place unknown to Yiannaki.

"I don't really know Beirut. We went to the (ambassador's) flat on the east side around noon."

"We were always sure the (Cypriot) president and government would help us. Lycouragos risked his life — they could have held him too," Yiannaki said.

He said he and Tirkas were taken by two men about 70 metres from the American University of Beirut (AUB) on April 28.

"They pulled Tirkas by the briefcase and told us to get in a car. One sat between us with a gun. The one in front had an automatic weapon," Yiannaki said.

"We told them we were Cypriots. They said 'if you are Cypriots, there is no cause for concern but we have to take you to a man in charge, to the south.'"

An apparent reference to the mainly Shi'ite southern suburbs of Beirut.

"We stayed together in a dark cell. There was something to sleep on, two blankets, and they brought us food. When one brought us food, we had to keep our heads bent and our backs turned," Yiannaki said.

This distinguishes them from the thousands of Ethiopians who left their homes for camps in Sudan and Somalia during the past two years searching for food after the devastating 1984 drought.

The new refugees are from Ethiopia's Oromo tribe, one of the country's biggest, which spreads across the north and east of the country.

In many cases women and children have made their way alone to this packed camp of about 80,000 people, seven kilometres from the Ethiopian border. Their menfolk are either dead, have been left behind in jail or are scavenging the land as guerrilla fighters.

The influx reached its peak during the first few months of this year and appears to have tapered off, possibly as a result of negotiations between Somalia and Ethiopia to normalise their relations after a border war in 1978.

"It is almost as if the Ethiopians are turning a tap on and off depending on the outcome of their talks with the Somalis," a Middle

Pravda calls for Arab unity

MOSCOW (R) — Disunity among Arab ranks and the inability of Middle East countries to look beyond local problems is hampering the search for peace in the region, the Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda said Sunday.

In commentary on the Lebanon crisis and the Iran-Iraq war, Pravda said active efforts to bring the hostile sides together were needed but unfortunately had not yet occurred.

It said the conflicts served U.S. and Israeli interests, making vigorous action by neighbouring Arab countries with a stake in the region all the more necessary.

"But, alas, discord and isolation in the Arab ranks have not been overcome as yet," Pravda said.

"Emphasis on domestic and local sub-regional problems hampers many governments from giving a correct appraisal of developments, from rising above narrow interests and rallying together to resolve both the Lebanese and Iran-Iraq conflicts."

The commentary, which said improved Arab relations were the necessary precondition for Middle East peace, coincided with an official visit to Moscow by Shi'ite Muslim speaker of the Lebanese parliament, Husein Hussein, who arrived Saturday.

Peace process under way in Horn of Africa

By Michael Fathers

Reuter

MOGADISHU — A step by step peace process has begun in the strategic Horn of Africa which could break the Soviet Union's grip on Ethiopia and allow the United States to reestablish a foothold in the strategically-placed country.

Soviet-backed Ethiopia and U.S.-backed Somalia, foes since Somalia was formed 20 years ago from separate Italian and British colonies, are being forced by their war-shattered economies and local insurgencies to move towards an accord.

Ethiopia's ruler Mengistu Haile Mariam and Somali President Mohammad Siad Barre agreed in January to settle their differences and a second meeting of their foreign ministers is scheduled for early next month when diplomats say the outcome will be crucial.

Ethiopia is the biggest and most populous country in the region with a long border with Sudan and a Red Sea coastline guarding the entrance to the Suez Canal.

"It will always be the main prize in the region and if the U.S. can get back influence there and retain friendship with Somalia, Washington will be very happy," a Middle East diplomat said.

In a dramatic switch of the superpower lineup following Somalia's 1977 invasion of the

disputed Ogaden desert the United States refused to reequip Marxist Ethiopia's armed forces and became instead Somalia's main ally.

Moscow meanwhile dropped its former Somali ally and rushed millions of dollars of military equipment and Cuban troops to help the beleaguered Ethiopian army.

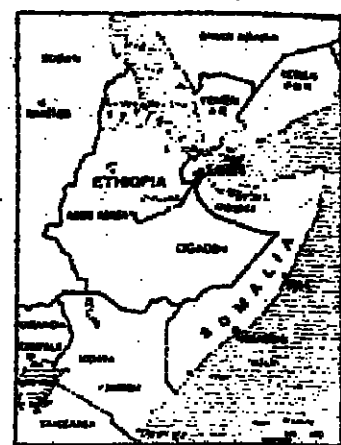
The Soviet Union has given no public support for the rapprochement between the two countries and Western diplomats believe it is clearly worried.

Ethiopia's army, the biggest in the region, is equipped by Moscow and, with peace, its powerful role would be reduced. The Soviet Union provides little economic assistance.

"Western countries are the only source of economic aid. They are putting pressure on Addis Ababa and Mogadishu to reach an agreement. It is as simple as that," one diplomat whose country has close links with the two countries said.

Italy, former colonial ruler of Ethiopia and Somalia, has earmarked \$600 million in assistance to each country and has made known its wish for a settlement.

Negotiations are focussed on the Ogaden Desert in south east Ethiopia which Somalia claims was stolen from it during the colonial carve-up of Africa.



Ethiopia is demanding that Somalia recognise the frontier, a demand the Mogadishu government is unlikely to meet publicly at this stage.

Diplomats say they expect lengthy negotiations leading to an agreement on lines similar to Israel's peace treaty with Egypt. "There is not going to be an agreement overnight," one added.

"The Somalis could accept a separate parliament for the Ogaden which had real autonomy in return for recognising the border," another said.

The Somalis hope the forthcoming talks will lead to a permanent commission that would look into all issues dividing the two countries, proposing first that diplomatic relations be re-established, prisoners of war exchanged and a 50-kilometre-wide no-man's-land be set up along the frontier.

New breed of refugees flees Ethiopia to Somalia

By Michael Fathers

Reuter

TUG WAJALLE CAMP, Somalia — A new breed of refugees is fleeing Ethiopia — people who say they are victims of persecution rather than of hunger.

They allege they have been persecuted as the government in Addis Ababa extends its Socialist blanket across the country and seeks to wipe out armed resistance.

This distinguishes them from the thousands of Ethiopians who left their homes for camps in Sudan and Somalia during the past two years searching for food after the devastating 1984 drought.

The new refugees are from Ethiopia's Oromo tribe, one of the country's biggest, which spreads across the north and east of the country.

In many cases women and children have made their way alone to this packed camp of about 80,000 people, seven kilometres from the Ethiopian border. Their menfolk are either dead, have been left behind in jail or are scavenging the land as guerrilla fighters.

The influx reached its peak during the first few months of this year and appears to have tapered off, possibly as a result of negotiations between Somalia and Ethiopia to normalise their relations after a border war in 1978.

"It is almost as if the Ethiopians are turning a tap on and off depending on the outcome of their talks with the Somalis," a Middle

East diplomat said in Mogadishu.

Fatma Ali Hussein, an Oromo woman who has been in Tug Wajalle for the past two months, said: "We did not come here because of hunger. We had a good house and building, a garden. There was everything in our land."

"Mengistu's agents (Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian leader) came to our house and told us our building and possessions were no longer our own."

"There was a new system called Socialism. They said it was a good system and everything belonged to everyone. They said if we refused to give up our building and hand over the rent we would be killed."

"They took my husband and son away. It was better for the rest of us to leave than to die in Ethiopia," she said.

In translated interviews with Muslim Oromo refugees at Tug Wajalle a catalogue of grievances emerged.

They ranged from land being taken away, people being forced to move from their traditional land and settlements to villages, religious persecution, rape of women by Ethiopian militia, mosques being desecrated and turned into warehouses, men being rounded up and jailed or killed on suspicion of being anti-government guerrillas.

Many of the refugees appeared to be small shopkeepers or small landholders.

Mohammad Ali Shakul, a 33-year-old shopkeeper from

Jijiga, a main town in eastern Ethiopia, sat in the dust with his wife and two children under two dried branches which make up his new home.

He had been waiting outside Tug Wajalle Camp for 13 days to get a ration card and perhaps later a tent for shelter.

He was bitter. "I am a shopkeeper. My shop now belongs to the state. The militia (Ethiopian) said that I was to give my shop over to the people. I refused to hand it over and they took me to prison."

"I was there for 24 months and they gave me no food. My relatives had to feed me. I was set free after my relatives handed over cattle to buy my release. They now have nothing. I have nothing. What else could we do but come here?"

Ali Shakul said that people with initiative and independence were set upon by the Ethiopian authorities.

"If you are an active man, they (the authorities) say you are working against the government," he said.

Other refugees were equally bitter.

Mohammad Jibril Adam, an old man from a village near Jijiga, said: "Our country is rich. This place is a desert. If you have lots of cattle the soldiers and militia take them away and say they belong to everyone. The government says we are now Socialists and we can no longer own our homes and our wife."

Adam continued: "They damage our mosques when we say

we want to pray. We have no means to defend ourselves so we must leave until we are independent again and can go back."

The Oromo Liberation Front (OLF), which is linked with the Islamic Liberation Front (ILF) — two of the myriad guerrilla groups fighting against the Addis Ababa government in northern and eastern Ethiopia — is active in Tug Wajalle and other camps in northwest Somalia, relief workers say.

One official who did not want to be identified said various recruiting drives had taken place in the camps and clandestine propaganda lectures were held.

Security and the fear of a possible Ethiopian raid was one reason why the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) wanted the camp moved away from the frontier to a safer site inland, away from insurgent influence.

Mohammad Shafir Ibrahim, a 20-year-old youth, told me he had been involved in an ambush of a bus carrying Ethiopian militia outside Jijiga in which over a dozen people were killed.

He said he opened fire from a field of maize along with other guerrillas seeking autonomy for their region.

Ibrahim said he had left his gun buried in Ethiopia and had come across for food. He would go back like his colleagues who had brought their women across for security.

Protests continue for 2nd day in Melilla

MELILLA, Spain (R) — Violence broke out in Melilla for the second consecutive day when police dispersed demonstrators protesting against a mock election staged by Muslims in this North African enclave, authorities said Sunday.

The clashes, which continued until early Sunday morning, followed a protest staged by

Spaniards in front of the residence of the central government's delegate, Andres Moreno.

Several people were arrested, including Carlos Benet, a rightist candidate for the Senate in Sunday's Spanish general election.

Police fired rubber bullets and tear gas Saturday to break up a clash between this city's Muslims and Spaniards.

The mock election was held to protest against the government's failure to grant Spanish nationality to Melilla's Muslim residents.

Melilla's Muslims are pressing for Spanish nationality to be granted to people of Moroccan origin threatened by an aliens law making foreigners without papers liable to expulsion.

only one F-111 was lost and the two-man crew were listed as "killed in action."

Libya later said two U.S. flying helmets had been washed up on the Libyan coast.

A Pentagon spokeswoman, Lt. Col. Edwina Palmer, said they have "heard this story before" when she was asked to comment on the new JANA report.

Libya said it shot down several of the planes but U.S. officials said

Aden extends amnesty

ADEN (R) — South Yemen has said it will extend until the end of this year an amnesty for supporters of ex-President Ali Nasser Mohammad, who was ousted in January.

Ali Salem Al Baidh, secretary-general of the ruling Socialist Party, announced the extension in a speech Saturday night.

He praised Ethiopia for helping in the return of some naval units to Aden earlier this month and urged neighbouring North Yemen to help Mr. Nasser Mohammad supporters return home.

Mr. Baidh also said 2,900 people detained during and after January's fighting between Marxist factions had now been released and more would be freed soon.

Wreckage of U.S. jet reportedly washed ashore

LONDON (Agencies) — The wreckage of an American aircraft that appeared to have been downed by Libyan defensive fire was washed up on the beach at Tripoli, the Libyan News Agency JANA has reported.

The report, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), said "the wreckage of an American aircraft bearing the traces of direct hits inflicted on it by Libyan defences" had been

washed up.

"The wreckage bears the number 905362/38888," the agency said. It did not indicate the type of aircraft.

Twenty-four U.S. F-111 fighter-bombers attacked Tripoli and Benghazi on April 15 in air attacks in retaliation for what Washington claimed was Libyan support of international terrorism.

Libya said it shot down several of the planes but U.S. officials said

only one F-111 was lost and the two-man crew were listed as "killed in action."

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WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

An art exhibition on "Artists in their studies" by Erika Kiki at the Goethe Institute (until June 24).

Alan Mabey poster exhibition at the British Council (until July 8).

CIRCUS

Romanian Circus daily at Al Hussein Sports City.

FEATURE FILM

"Some like it Hot" at 7:00 p.m. at the American Centre.

VIDEO

Video document at 4:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre .. tel. 6610267

American Centre .. 644371

British Council .. 6561478

French Cultural Centre .. 637009

Goethe Institute .. 641993

Soviet Cultural Centre .. 644203

Spanish Cultural Centre .. 634049

Turkish Cultural Centre .. 639777

Haya Arts Centre .. 665195

Hussein Youth City .. 6671816

W.C.A. .. 641793

Y.W.M.C.A. .. 664251

Amman Municipal Library .. 637111

University of Jordan Library .. 843555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre. Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists.

from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630128.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn. 1:30 p.m.

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel. 7:30 p.m.

Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn. 1:30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel. 2:00 p.m.

Royal Automobile Club. Jabal Amman. Eight Circle. Tel. 815261. 815410.

Churches

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, Tel. 624590.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luweibdeh, Tel. 637440.

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, Tel. 661757.

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, Tel. 623541.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, Tel. 678906.

Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 771331.

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 771331.

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, Tel. 771751.

Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsieh, Tel. 677534.

Evangelical Lutheran Church, Jabal Amman, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Smir), Tel. 811295.

Rainbow Congregation (International, Inter-denominational) meets in the Church of the Redeemer, Jabal Amman, Tel. 606974.

PRAYER TIMES

03:48 — Sunrise — Fair

Marking of tawjihi exam papers to start today

AMMAN (J.T.) — Twenty committees of teachers today start the process of marking tawjihi examination papers for more than 49,000 students. The marking of the papers will take place in Irbid and Amman and the Ministry of Education expects the results to be announced towards the end of July.

The ministry's director of examinations, Dr. Ahmad Bashaieh, said in a statement published by Al Rai Arabic daily newspaper that committees made

by students regarding a number of questions in the Arabic, English and Geography exams will be taken into consideration. Nearly 3,000 teachers will be involved in marking the students' papers, Dr. Bashaieh said.

He said although the questions put to the students were of an average level, there were some complaints about their difficulty and students had requested more time to answer English, Arabic and Geography examination questions.

Man overpowered during bid to kill son and himself

AMMAN (J.T.) — Civil Defence forces in the northern Shuneh area foiled a vain attempt by a Shuneh citizen to kill his five-year son and to commit suicide.

The Shuneh citizen, identified only as HKD, according to eye witnesses, was seen carrying his son to a deserted area at 1.30 a.m. Sunday morning. Later, the witnesses saw the man carrying a gas cylinder, which he is believed to have tried to use as a means to burn his son and himself.

The witnesses called the police.

Police arrived on the scene and tried to talk out HKD from his plans. But HKD started fighting the police and threatened to explode if police came any closer.

Finally the Civil Defence forces were called to the area. They lit the area and used water hose and hand-fire extinguishers and heavy smoke to overpower and capture the man. According to preliminary interrogations, HKD was under the influence of drugs.

Poultry stock project to produce chicks

AMMAN (Petra) — A project to raise poultry stock parents and grandparents in the region of Azraq, northeast of Amman, will start producing chicks in August at the rate of half a million per year, according to Adib Al Dueifi, director of the Arab Company for the Development of Animal Wealth (ACDAW).

He said that the company, which was set up by the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) in 1982, is designed to produce sufficient animal protein for the Arab World.

Work on the Azraq project, set up on an area of 14 dunums, started in 1982 and took three years to complete at a cost of JD 10 million, Mr. Dueifi said.

The CAEU chose Jordan for implementing this project after conducting a feasibility study with the help of agricultural specialists from the Jordanian Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. Dueifi added.

Previously, he said, the Arab World in general and Jordan in particular used to import all hen layers and broilers, spending large sums of money in the process. The company has chosen special breeds of hens which can adapt to the environment in Jordan and it is hoped that sufficient chicks will be hatched for all purposes, Mr. Dueifi continued.

He went on to say that experimental production started at the beginning of 1986 and the first consignment of chicks will be sold in the local market during the coming month.

Mr. Dueifi commended the role of the Ministry of Agriculture in organising the export and import process which provided sufficient support for project and ensured its success.

This project is the first of its kind in the Arab World and it is expected that it will face fierce competition from foreign companies which have been exporting chicks to Arab countries, Mr. Dueifi said.



REGENT ADDRESSES BANKERS: His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, on Sunday addresses a meeting of the Arab Bankers Union (Petra photo)

Seminar to discuss disturbances, hooliganism at football matches

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — "Disturbances and acts of hooliganism at football matches: a phenomena and a solution" will be the topic of discussion Monday during a one-day seminar organised by the Ministry of Youth.

The discussion, to be held at the Royal Cultural Centre (RCC), is part of government efforts to tackle the problem of disturbances at local football matches, a problem which has been on the increase since 1980 and which came to a head during a football match between the clubs of Al Faisali and Al Wihdat on April 27.

Following the April disturbances, the Jordanian Football Association (JFA) decided not to allow Al Wihdat to participate in the 1986 football tournament and penalised three Wihdat players for their part in the violence which occurred at Al Hussein Sports City. The disturbances between the two sides resulted in the death of a 14-year-old, Abdul Fatah Abu Hassan, and the injury of 14 others.

The trouble was reportedly triggered by the 1-0 defeat of Al Wihdat by Al Faisali in the cup of cups match. The Wihdat team were reported to have goaded their supporters into causing the trouble and several supporters threw stones, empty bottles and other missiles at security men, on to the field and at supporters of Al Faisali club.

In another incident last year, Al Wihdat supporters allegedly stabbed a Faisali fan, who later died, following a game between the two clubs in which Al Wihdat lost to Al Faisali.

In a cabinet reshuffle in April, Dr. Eid Dehiyat was named minister of youth to replace Hisham Al Sharari.

After Dr. Dehiyat assumed office, he ordered the formation of a committee to include senior ministry officials to look into the disturbances and to organise a four-month cultural season to discuss several issues related to the role of youth and sports in social development. The four month cultural season will discuss two separate youth or sports related themes every month.

Taking part in Monday's seminar will be Director General of the Jordan Youth Organisation Mohamad Jamil Abu Tayyeb, director of the Amman Police Department Brigadier Nuseuh Muhieddine, director of youth activities at the University of Jordan Hani Abdul Rahman, president of the Sports Information League Mohamad Jamil Abdul Kader and Secretary General of the JFA Nathmi Al Sa'idi.

JVA urges farmers to rationalise use of water

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) President Munther Haddadin said Sunday. He said that farmers have been asked not to grow vegetables on their land until the beginning of November and have been requested to cooperate with the JVA in maintaining canals and improving methods for water distribution.

For the present, he said, trees and growing vegetables will be irrigated with water from the King Talal Dam which feeds the East

Ghor Canal from which water is distributed to the fields. By September all the water in the King Talal Dam will have been drawn on before the winter season replenishes reserves, Dr. Haddadin said.

Despite the scarcity of water, the JVA has been able to supply all farms with their water needs all through the critical period extending throughout March, April and May of this year, Dr. Haddadin added.

Dr. Haddadin urged all farmers in the Jordan Valley to make arrangements for the coming agricultural season by early November and he requested the not to grow new crops before then due to the scarcity of water.

Ministry issues regulations for constructing public buildings

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment has issued regulations governing the construction of official public buildings which fall outside existing urban planning regulations.

Director of the planning department at the ministry, Mr. Kamel Nu'man, said the new regulations stipulate that the minimum area of land for construction should not be less than two dunums and that the ratio of floor area to land area

should be 30 per cent. The minimum height for a building should not be less than three storeys. Building clearance under the new regulations become ten metres at the front and five metres for the rear and both sides of the building, Mr. Nu'man said.

The new regulation also dictates that the area of land for elementary schools should not be less than 3.5 dunums, six dunums for preparatory schools and that secondary schools should not be constructed on a piece of land with an area of less than 10 dunums.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Japanese envoy visits RSS

AMMAN (Petra) — Japanese Ambassador to Amman Akira Nakayama, accompanied by a number of embassy staff, Sunday paid a visit to the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) where director of the RSS solar energy research centre, Dr. Hani Al Wulqi, briefed the ambassador on two solar energy lighting units which were presented to Jordan by Japan.

Professional women start course

ZARQA (Petra) — The fourth educational course for women opened its meetings in Zarqa on Sunday with the participation of 35 female professionals in the fields of banking, education, industry and voluntary work. The course includes lectures and seminars on the labour movement in Jordan, unions, and the Jordanian Labour Law, including provisions related to female workers. Women's role in the socio-economic development will also be tackled during the course.

Artefacts, jewelry wrought by traditional craftsmen figure prominently in daily Arab life

By Josephine Zanabiri

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The art of gold and silver smithing is perhaps more representative of Arab culture than any other traditional craft practised throughout the Middle East. Jewelry in the Arab World is magnificent in both its luxuriant abundance and diversity. There is literally jewelry for all ages, classes and occasions. Designs range from handsome, bulky and primitive pieces to intricately traced filigree forms.

Mrs. Hana Sadiq, an Iraqi resident of Amman, is an expert not only in the traditional silver jewelry of her native country but also owns an extensive collection of silver artifacts brought from throughout the Arab World. Objects of art in precious metals are not confined to jewelry, as Mrs. Sadiq points out. A huge range of items as diversified as decorated ashtrays, prettily formed holders for Arabic coffee cups, trays, hand engraved swords, whip handles and silver frames — indeed almost any household equipment — have been produced by Arab craftsmen in silver.

Ornaments for all classes

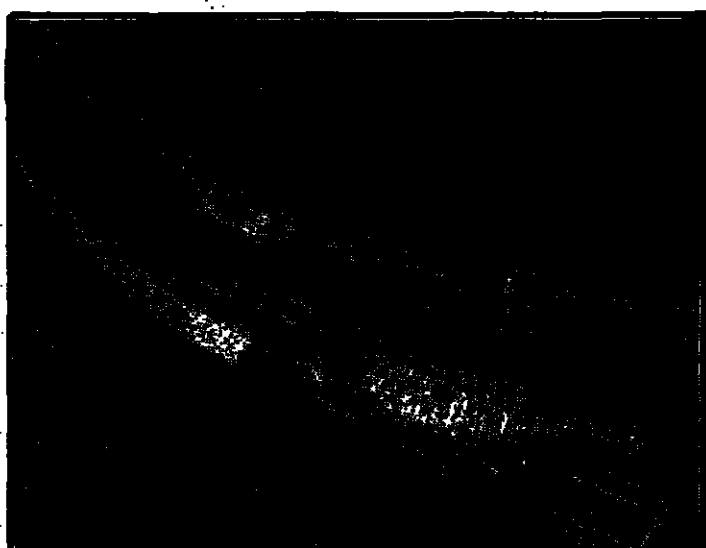
The Arab love of beauty and ornamentation was not class confined as in the traditional Western sense, where only the privileged had access to cultural refinements. The Arab legacy, following the sophisticated technical and artistic excellence of the Abbasid era, led to centuries of Arab craftsmen producing objects of great beauty for all classes of Arab society. As Mrs. Sadiq points out: "The very rich bought gold, whilst the middle classes purchased similar objects in silver. The poorer people resorted to copper or brass." Thus everyone graced his home with beautiful hand crafted goods, cost alone dictated the metal used.

One of the most intriguing sets in Mrs. Sadiq's collection is what she laughingly refers to as, "a small samsonite for the public bath." The little case is crafted in silver and contains brushes, a delicate small powder box, a back scrubber embroidered with silver coins and a pumice-stone covered with a delicately engraved silver cap.

The towel accompanying this luxurious little set was no less impressive — a stunning soft roll of cream cloth decorated with flowers sown in silk thread.

Arab themes

Mrs. Sadiq's collection comes from throughout the Arab World. However, there is great similarity between many of the pieces. She describes two types of jewelry, the sophisticated fine work generally



Silver, engraved scimitars and scabbards (J.T. file photo)

produced in the cities or towns and the naive or primitive pieces usually made by either peasants or bedouins in the countryside. Both have their own inherent beauty. Whilst the Syrian craftsmen produced superbly fine filigree jewelry, the Iraqis and Saudis tended to utilise bulkier patterns and models explains Mrs. Sadiq.

Arab jewelry includes bracelets, rings, necklaces, armlets, anklets, forehead decorations, hair clips, head dresses and nose decorations. Many of the designs are based upon coins strung together as well as half moons, crescents, fertility symbols, trees — the symbol for water, fish — indicating happiness — and very frequently tinkling bells which, as Mrs. Sadiq explains, "echo resonantly in the desert silence." Some of the bracelets and rings include raised and sharp decorative elements. Originally the points, sometimes up to half an inch long, were used for defence, says Mrs. Sadiq. Certainly a forthright slap across the face of an offending desert gallant could well have left him with at least one tooth less.

Semi-precious stones

A lot of Arab silver jewelry utilises blue stones or pottery in the design, says Mrs. Sadiq. Blue, as she points out, counters the effect of the evil eye. Historically, both the Sumerians and the Babylonians used blue for the evil eye whilst the Arabs of Yemen had red, usually a piece of red coral. In later jewelry the two colours were often combined.

The union of semi-precious stone with silver jewelry was frequent, says Mrs. Sadiq, and many stones were thought to have a specific relationship to various aspects of health and life. "An Iraqi scholar wrote a massive treatise on such stones and their significance over five hundred years ago," she continues,

"unfortunately it is not available today except perhaps in Parisian antique shops." Mrs. Sadiq has tried to trace the origins and usage of such stones and their history, "but there are just so many," she sighs. Opening a soft handkerchief she gently flicks through a rumbling multi-coloured selection of beads. "The yellow stone protects against jaundice," she says. A smooth bead resembling the colours of honey and butter, "indicates that a wife will be obliging with her husband" and an agate type stone wards off bad luck. A black shiny stone like jet, "protects the wearer against chicken-pox." For the bedouins these stones, which rationalised and protected their lives, were generally strung onto a silver chain and something interspersed with the silver baubles or clasped into place on the chain with silver caps.

Silver necklaces in particular were functional as well as decorative. Some heavy chains actually held a cylinder into which the marriage contract was placed. Others, larger in size, contained a small copy of the Koran. Traditionally Arab women wore their jewelry every day. "In Kurdistan even today peasant women wear their beautiful filigree belts whilst working in the fields," says Mrs. Sadiq.

Wedding day

The one occasion for a woman to display all her jewels was of course her wedding day as part of her wedding settlement included jewelry given to her by her husband and his family. Mrs. Sadiq has a large collection of photographs of wedding attire from Iraq, the Gulf and Saudi Arabia. Some of the jewelry designs are stunning, including silver and gold wedding caps with coins or strands of either precious metal covering the hair. Generally each bride had

dozens of necklaces, bracelets, rings and often finely wrought hand decorations connecting arm to ring. The richer the bride — or more precisely her husband — the greater the amount of jewelry. In one photo, the bride is almost totally covered in silky white Bahraini pearls; her wedding cap, her necklaces and even her dress are covered lavishly with pearls. Each bride traditionally covered her head with either gold, silver or pearls in order to "glorify the hair which to the Arabs is something beautiful," says Mrs. Sadiq.

Jewelry for children

Quite a lot of jewelry was made for children, a tradition which lasts until the present day. Both boys and girls were given bracelets or amulets at birth in either gold or silver. One charming old piece owned by Mrs. Sadiq is a small delicate bracelet with a tiny chain attached to a petite ring and it was obviously designed for a small girl.

Men's jewelry, generally rings in the Arab World, should be made in silver according to the Koran, says Mrs. Sadiq. The Prophet Mohammed indicated that women could wear either silver or gold but he said that silver was more modest. Men, although they did wear jewelry themselves, adorned their camels or horses and weapons quite lavishly in silver. Presumably the adornment indicated the status of the owner. Mrs. Sadiq's collection includes a magnificent silver scimitar complete with silver engraved scabbard, whips with delicate handles as well as daggers with silver handles. Rifles and pistols too were frequently embellished with silver engravings upon the butt and even the barrel. Saddles as well as bridles were decorated with amulets.

Whilst collectors are snapping up the remaining pieces of silver jewelry and artifacts, little new works are being produced, says Mrs. Sadiq. Sadly, the trickle of newly made items are frequently machine made and highly influenced by European design.

What caused the decline of this once flourishing craft? The eclipse came, according to Mrs. Sadiq, with the European colonisers. "It was instilled in us that our jewelry was crude and gypsyish and that sophistication started with 'European design,'" she said. Silver jewelry is almost forgotten as European style gold trinkets flood the market throughout the Arab World. No bride nowadays chooses silver jewelry, every piece is gold. The fashion trends set by the Europeans who came to Arab World ended centuries of silver making and set in motion a new spirit in the craft of gold smithing.

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Nuclear shadows

WE ARE curious to know just exactly what U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Vernon Walters meant by his comment last week that South Africa might develop its own nuclear weapons if the United States imposed tough economic sanctions against it. "There's a chance South Africa could say 'we'll blow up anyone who bothers us' ... although it is unlikely they would," Gen. Walters was quoted as saying. Either the U.S. envoy was not serious, and was simply reaching for a plausible excuse for continued American unwillingness to consider sanctions against the apartheid state, or he was trivialising a threat of the gravest magnitude to the international community.

Gen. Walters' warning suggests two possible scenarios. In the first the South African government does not yet have the bomb; this might actually bolster the call for sanctions with the argument that it is necessary to deny Pretoria the economic and technological means to produce nuclear weapons. In the second scenario South Africa already possesses operational nuclear bombs; then we might witness the kind of de facto but unstated blackmail implicit in Ambassador Walters' statement to the press last week, in which the threat of nuclear retaliation reduces the international community to the role of paralysed spectator as Pretoria bludgeons its 24 million black citizens into submission.

Warnings about nuclear blackmail have been bandied about for years, though the threat has usually been portrayed as emanating from terrorist forces or some unstable Third World regime, and not from a developed state like South Africa. What is clear is that even a hint of such a threat from any country or leadership other than one with which the leading Western nations are still in basic sympathy would be unacceptable. Israel's destruction of the Iraqi reactor in July 1981 was proof enough of that.

What is also clear is that South Africa developed its nuclear capability for precisely the situation which it now confronts in both the domestic and international arenas. And while Pretoria could not have counted on its Western allies to state the obvious, it is not surprising that Gen. Walters did exactly that. The message then is this: a nuclear power can do whatever it wants. Possession of the bomb is the ultimate instrument of oppression, one which affords the oppressor the maximum freedom of action without fear of effective reprisal.

For the Arab World, the implications of Gen. Walters' statement are painfully evident. Israel too has a nuclear capability, and the question until now has been how the United States would choose to react when the leaders of the Jewish state decide to exploit this capability. Now we know.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Exploiting Arab funds

PRINCE Hassan has drawn attention to the fact that Arab funds are frozen abroad and called on Arab countries to exploit them in useful projects within the Arab World. He said in a speech to a Jordanian and Egyptian businessmen meeting that economic groupings should be revived and coordination and cooperation between neighbouring states in the Arab World should take a stronger form if the Arabs are to progress and develop. He also urged Arab countries to coordinate their policies with regard to employment of manpower and said that unless the Arabs plan for themselves by themselves there will come a time when plans will be imposed on them. Needless to say, that the Arab countries are now facing economic difficulties, and unless they take speedy action to meet the challenges they will lag behind other nations, and could become subject to foreign domination politically and economically. He said that all they have to do is to pool their resources and work together for their common good.

Al Dustour: Arab economic cooperation

PRINCE Hassan in a speech to Jordanian and Egyptian businessmen Saturday called on Arab countries to strengthen their social and economic cooperation so that they can confront challenges in the coming decade. He pointed to the difficult economic circumstances the Arab World is now passing through and said pan-Arab efforts are required if the Arabs are to overcome the present difficult conditions. As part of the solution, he said, Arab funds which are now frozen in foreign countries should be exploited in projects within the Arab World instead of leaving them useless or exposed to fluctuating exchange rates, causing huge losses. Erosion of Arab funds abroad in view of the unstable world financial markets causes great loss for the Arab Nation as a whole and therefore, serious attention should be given to investing Arab funds in projects that can ensure a guaranteed benefit. Arab funds abroad are exposed to danger and are under the mercy of foreign hands and foreign countries which does not benefit the Arab World in any way.

Sawt Al Shaab: Arab capital for Arab projects

PRINCE Hassan has issued an urgent call to the Arab nation to re-consider its investment policies and to try to use more Arab capital in Arab projects. In his speech to a seminar of Jordanian and Egyptian businessmen, Prince Hassan pointed to the economic difficulties now facing the Arabs and suggested the remedy. He said that it is painful to see Arab funds frozen in foreign banks while Arab countries seek financial help and loans from any sources to finance their projects at home. It is unbelievable to see huge Arab funds being lying idle abroad while a good part of the Arab World suffers from hunger and poverty. Vast Arab potentials, trained manpower and fertile soil which abounds in the Arab World should be developed through Arab funds which can ensure a better life for all. Arab countries possess the means of rescuing themselves from all forms of hegemony and foreign domination if they work together and pool their resources and their efforts to benefit their own people.

The Anatomy of 242

By Dr. Walid Saadi

The writer is Jordan's former ambassador to Turkey and to the U.N. headquarters in Geneva. He had served as a diplomat since 1964 and worked as an assistant chief of protocol at the Royal Court from 1962 to 1964. Dr. Saadi holds a doctorate in law from the University of Chicago. Currently he is a member of the Jordanian Bar Association and is consultant to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). This is the first in a weekly column that he will be writing for the Jordan Times on Mondays.

NOW that the heated debates everywhere on Security Council Resolution 242 have some what subsided and the emotions cooled down, it is perhaps a good time to think again about the issues related to that resolution and to reflect on the legal and political implications of its acceptance or rejection by the PLO.

First and foremost that resolution must be viewed and analysed in proper perspective, both historical and legal. It must be recalled that it was conceived and adopted in the aftermath of the 1967 war and that it was addressed to the "states" which were parties to that war. It was never intended to apply to "non states" or to parties which had not engaged in the 1967 war.

Accordingly, and in the most reasonable construction of that resolution and the events surrounding it, the PLO cannot be in a position to pronounce itself on that resolution and is obviously not eligible to accept or reject it.

Perhaps this is a legalistic approach or interpretation of 242, but if accepted as basically sound, one may jump over the hurdle connected with the PLO's position on that resolution.

So, if the consensus is to convene an international conference on the basis of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 242, only the states which have accepted that resolution could be invited to participate and negotiate on its basis, and those states must, a

fortiori, have been party to the 1967 war and qualify as "states" within the purview of 242. That would constitute the first stage in the resolution and disposition of the Palestine case and clearly the second stage must involve the PLO where the other aspects of the situation can be addressed.

I have often voiced my opinion that the PLO must refrain from involvement in any peace process on the basis of 242 and to leave that part of the negotiations to the Arab states, including Jordan, which have accepted the resolution and qualify as falling within its purview.

It must be borne in mind by the PLO that 242 embodies a principle which should be approached with great caution (i.e., the principle of termination of all claims). The legal and consequently the political implications of that article are indeed far reaching and would commit generations to come. The PLO would be well advised to leave the Arab states concerned to

negotiate the return of Arab territories to Arab control and to enter negotiations at a later stage. This could be done with the consent and control of an Arab summit.

An auspicious occasion for formulating and adopting an Arab strategy in this context could be fast approaching. What better occasion or forum for Arab heads of state to examine this issue and agree on a strategy than an Arab summit. True the prospects now for an early summit seem to have receded; nevertheless, we think that the situation in the Arab World is such that it not only warrants an early convening of a summit, but also makes it imminent. We cling to the assessment that the convening of such a summit is a matter of time and most certainly will be held this year.

In formulating a common strategy to deal with the Palestine case, we hope and trust that the Arab leaders would keep in mind at all times that we, the Arabs everywhere, in the greater Arab

homeland are first and foremost Arabs and then Syrians or Lebanese or Jordanians or Egyptians or Palestinians. It has been unfortunately demonstrated time and again in contemporary Arab history that in our emphasis on our "subnationality" we have lost contact with the true identity and in turn with the heart of the issues. We have divorced ourselves almost completely from Arab nationalism and pan-Arabism which are supposedly guiding and motivating us in our common quest for the solution and resolution of our challenges and problems.

The position or strategy proposed above, that in which the PLO may leave the first stage of the negotiations to the Arab states concerned for the specific purpose of recovering Arab territories occupied by Israel, seems to be consistent with His Majesty King Hussein's speech to the nation on Feb. 19. In that speech, the King wisely submitted that the initial Jordanian formula was to separate

the respective roles of Jordan and the Palestinians in any projected negotiations. If and when the West Bank is liberated then Jordan could continue to hold it in trust pending final solution which the Arab summit would determine and agree upon with the consent of the PLO.

Perhaps it is too late to revert to that original strategy, but, hopefully, with the demonstration of institutionalised and bona fide goodwill on the part of all concerned, a well scrutinised strategy could still be found to the satisfaction of all including, above all, the Palestinians.

To succeed, this fresh outlook and approach requires, above all, a lot of goodwill, patience and common sense. The healing of wounds is obviously a *sine qua non*. May we still hope that Arab nationalism is not dead after all and is still the guiding spirit which inspires Arab thinking and actions. We are all guilty in various degrees and proportions. It is high time for us to understand, heal and move forward.

Yes, economic recovery is possible

By Dr. Nayef S. Zubi

The following is the first in a series of articles written by Dr. Zubi especially for the Jordan Times. The articles concentrate on recent and ongoing developments in the Jordanian economy. Dr. Zubi is a Jordanian who graduated from the University of Southern California and later lectured at the same university on economics. He currently works as financial advisor at the Pacific Security Bank in Washington, D.C.

IF has been over a year since Mr. Zaid Rifai assumed office, as prime minister, and the question remains that of whether his government can engineer an economic recovery for the country.

While nobody can underestimate the effect on Jordan's economy of extremely difficult external factors, people are still very hopeful that this government will succeed in putting the economy out of its current slow down and direct it towards stable and sustainable growth. After all, it was Mr. Rifai's first government which presided over the economic boom of the early seventies and it is the people's genuine belief in this prime minister's economic management and outlook that makes them look to the future with optimism and confidence.

But to begin with, one should note that the conditions of today are different from those of the 1970's. The oil boom has been drowned by an oil glut, and there are more destabilising factors than

could herald future uncertainties. This is not to suggest, however, that a turnaround is impossible. We can recover if we have the will to do what is necessary and appropriate under the present circumstances.

Recovery starts with people, given their freedom of choice and their economic freedom. The recovery is possible if we learn the lessons of history and abandon unworkable policies of the past and present.

This includes government's funding of nonessential industrial projects and government protection of ill-conceived and non-competitive industries. All, of course, is in the name of free enterprise. The recovery is possible if policy makers understand that there is no such thing as a free lunch, that the tax burden includes not only explicit and direct taxes, relatively light here, but also all forms of implicit and indirect taxes that it government excessive spending or intervention through

regulations, restrictions, and mandatory requirements.

The recovery is possible if we leave no doubt in our resolve to fight the temptation of catching the "devaluation disease," a disease highly contagious and already claiming many victims around the world. It is a disease that invites inflation and undermines confidence. Defence, of course, is assured if the Jordanian currency remains a reliable store of value, a reliable standard of deferred payments, that is Jordanian currency being inflation-proof or nearly so. The recovery is possible if the industrial policy does not over-protect, if it rewards private initiative. We are poorer, not richer from protection. The consumer is poorer, not richer, if his income can buy him less real goods and services. He is poorer, not richer, if his labour will buy him less Toyotas, less refrigerators, less Sam's hair cuts, and less Ajloun mountain trips. All this will be inexorable with the imposition of prohibitive tariffs and import duties. Remember that consumption is the *sine qua non* for the supply of production

factors.

Over the last decade or so, the world's economic institutions everywhere have been under attack, and the search for an economic system that really works is underway. France is experimenting, Britain too — Poland and Iran find extreme versions of the crisis. In the U.S. the revolt against excessive government controls is being paralleled by a new bout of economic theory, in essence, a rediscovery of the basic tenets of pre-Keynesian classical principles. Wealth is not created by people responding to money, bond, and exchange rate illusions, in a Pavlovian experiment. People learn and learn fast. They learn faster than the economic policy makers like to believe. Wealth is not created by the printing press, by monetising the government debt, by "bigger is better" policies, by competitive devaluations, or trade restrictions. Wealth is created through incentives. It is created by providing the means for upward social mobility, and by providing opportunity and hope rather than dependence and despair. It is a simple proposition that if you tax something you get less of it, and if you subsidise something you get more of it. Incentives is what propels the economy into the right direction.

The last American presidential elections has had in "growth vs. distribution" debate its dominant theme. The Reagan-Mondale debate could be summed up as follows: Reagan for growth, light taxes, free trade and prosperity; Mondale for distribution, appeasing special interest groups, high taxes, protection under the mask of "domestic content laws," and austerity. The victory of Reagan has meant that the American people has learned the lessons of the 1930's very well. It was economics rather than psychology that won Mr. Reagan the elections. The "personal appeal" of the "great communicator" might have been important, but the economic well-being of the American people is what finally decided the outcome.

Our delegation to the joint annual meeting of the World Bank and its sister organisation, the International Monetary Fund, held in Seoul last October came to hear more about growth and less about distribution. They came to recognise that Lord Keynes and his followers might have pushed it too far in their attempt to save capitalism from the threat of socialism. The distributional policies are not only undermining economic democracy, but political democracy as well. Moving towards bigger bureaucracies, and huge corporate structures continues to undermine entrepreneurship, and to leave a nutshell out of democratic institutions. Our delegation to that meeting came to hear more about the magic of the market place, and less on the importance of government spending, controls and fine tuning of the economy. They came to hear more about policies that really work.

Most recently the 24 nations comprising the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) called through its economic policy committee for tax cuts, an indication of a trend. Reducing the role of government in society is a desirable goal, provided that rational criteria are preferred to ideology. So it has been said, so why catch the flu?

Spanish press basks in freedom despite Franco law

By Jules Stewart

Reuters

MADRID — As the campaign for Sunday's general election in Spain reached a climax, fierce newspaper criticism masked the fact that the media remains saddled with a repressive press law dating from the Franco dictatorship.

Newspaper editorials blasted leading candidates as "bullies," "demagogues" and "puppets." Such accusations would constitute grounds for a fine or even closure under a 1966 law enacted under the rule of General Francisco Franco, who died in 1975. But though the law is still on the statute books, it is largely ignored.

Nevertheless, the press is still

living in the shadow of this 20-year-old piece of legislation which instituted self-censorship and made licensing of journalists obligatory.

"The legal situation of the press is ambiguous," Juan Luis Cebrian, editor of the leading daily El Pais, told Reuters.

Manuel Fraga, minister of information under Franco and now leader of the rightist Popular Coalition (CP), was the creator of the law. However, his party's election platform calls for its repeal.

The Socialist government of Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, in office since 1982, has not moved to repeal it.

"The government may want a stand-by weapon to use against us in a given situation," Cebrian said.

He said most of the law was made redundant by the 1978 constitution.

"Three years ago I decided to defy the clause that requires editors to deposit their paper with the government press office prior to publication," Cebrian said. "They threatened to use the law against me, but the affair was quietly dropped."

The Fraga law, as it is called here, was in 1966 hailed as a major step toward freedom of speech under the dictatorship.

It was a vast improvement over the previous law which was devised, as its preamble said, "to correct the excesses of a democratic conception of the press."

The Fraga law defined three types of offenses: light, grave and

very grave.

In 1970 the defunct newspaper Madrid was sanctioned for a grave offence. The court verdict read: "For collaborating to maintain a situation of conflict," or supporting a strike.

The weekly Triunfo, also defunct, was hit with a \$1,400 fine for a very grave offence in the same year — an article in favour of divorce.

The Franco dictatorship handed out 81 sanctions under the Fraga law during the nine years before Franco's death.

"The government wants to avoid a confrontation with the press associations, which maintain that only graduates of Spain's four journalism schools should be allowed to work as reporters," the director of the Spanish Newspaper

Editors' Association (AEDE), Pedro Crespo de Lara, told Reuters.

He said these associations were largely run by old guard journalists.

"As far as I'm concerned, the law violates the spirit of the constitution and is no longer valid," he said.

Cebrian, who is a journalism school graduate, said about half of his staff were reporters who carried official press cards.

"I don't care who has a press card and if the government tried to enforce the law I would disobey it," he said.

He said the Spanish press enjoyed the same level of freedom as in any other European country, a freedom achieved over the last 10 years since the death of Franco.

Before Franco's death newspapers used a sort of Orwellian newspeak to convey political realities to their readership — calling a strike a "collective conflict" and a cabinet row a "contrast of opinions."

Spanish newspapers today span a political spectrum from the pro-separatist Basque daily Egin to Madrid's rightist El Alcazar.

El Pais, which bills itself as an independent paper, became an instant hit when it appeared in 1976 and now leads the field with a 350,000 daily circulation.

Cebrian said the paper became a success because it was not tainted with a Franco past and started up with new technology.

"I am more concerned about boosting readership than the level of press freedom," Crespo de Lara said. "Newspaper readership is below 100 per 1,000 inhabitants, half the level of France and less than one third of Britain."

Spanish newspaper sales average 3.2 million copies daily, the same number as at the time of Franco's death.

"We're feeling the bite from television like others," Crespo de Lara said. "But with handicaps we've had to bear like the 1966 press law, it's taking us longer to catch up."

LETTERS

Inadvertent error

To the Editor:

WE have read with great regret the second part of your article entitled "The prized traits that make an Arab" by Mr. Rami Khouri in which he claims that the Holy Koran has said that the Arabian horses were created from the south wind (Jordan Times, June 12-13, 1986). He quoted a verse of the Koran mentioning this.

Firstly: Anyone quoting anything from the Koran should write the name of the surah and the number of the verse. Mr. Khouri didn't supply that.

Secondly: We have been reading the Holy Koran for all of our lives, and till now we have never encountered such nonsense about creating horses from the south wind or anything similar to that.

Thirdly: We think that Mr. Khouri has treated the Holy Koran as a piece of Greek mythology in which anyone can interpret anyway he likes.

We are sorry that a respectable newspaper like yours publishes such an article which greatly harms Islam and distorts the idea about Islam and Muslims everywhere.

Hussein and Dana Abdullatif
Amman.

Rami G. Khouri replies: The Abdullatif's are correct, and I apologise for my mistake in crediting the Holy Koran for the story that God created the Arabian horse from the South Wind. In fact, this is a legend from the bedouin of Arabia, who recount that when God was about to create the horse, he said to the South Wind: "Become solid flesh, for I will make a new creature of thee." I hope that no other readers took offense from my inadvertent error.

Falling oil prices drain Oklahoma economy

By David Wilson
Reporter

TULSA, Oklahoma — In Oklahoma City, the Holiday Inn has temporarily shut its doors but sheets remain on the beds, ready for return of free-spending oil tycoons.

In Bartlesville, one of Oklahoma's wealthiest communities, Phillips Petroleum is nearing completion of a new 15-story headquarters building. But the staff is being trimmed by 1,000 as Phillips struggles to stay afloat in the declining oil business.

A large ailing Tulsa Bank, the Bank of Commerce, had to be purchased by another bank.

Earlier this year, as if to portend the state's financial woes, the oil well that had pumped crude for decades from beneath the state capital building in Oklahoma City ran dry.

Oklahoma, which once boasted more millionaires per capita than any other state, has been brought to its knees by the one-two punch of sagging oil and farm economies.

"No one is jumping out of the window yet, but they're looking at the ledges," said Kerry Malone, editor of an Oklahoma-based oil industry magazine.

Layoffs of thousands of oil workers have been matched by dismissals in related industries and private schools. Teachers are being sacked and social services cut as the state faces a \$400 million budget shortfall.

Building contracts dropped 19 per cent in the first four months this year.

The state's leading industry is oil, of which the price plummeted from \$30 a barrel in November to \$10 a barrel in April, before inching up to \$15 in recent days.

In 1981, when oil prices peaked well above \$35 a barrel, 114,000 Oklahomans worked in the oil drilling industry, according to the state Employment Security Commission. In February this year, exactly half that many workers, 57,000, still had jobs.

"We're just in a state of shock and dismay," said Jack Graves, president of the Oklahoma Independent Petroleum Association. "Few, if any, believed the price would go below \$20."

A quarter of the state's 82,000 stripper wells — wells producing less than 10 barrels of oil per day — could be shut in by the end of the year if oil prices remain low.

For unemployed professionals like Dan Harwood, 43, the downturn means considering low-paying jobs.

Harwood was laid off in January from a Tulsa firm that designs equipment for natural gas wells. He has sent out 60 resumes but received job offers only at entry-level pay.

"For someone with a degree in engineering, it sure does hurt to think I'm where I am today. I think I ought to be doing a lot better," Harwood said. "But I have so many friends in the same boat."

Oklahoma's second-largest industry, farming, is not faring much better. A wet autumn, a dry winter and an unusually warm spring could cut Oklahoma's wheat crop by 10-12 per cent.

Foreclosures are mounting at an alarming rate among both oil workers and farmers. Tulsa county is reporting nearly 40 new foreclosures each week, a pace that officials fear could far surpass 1985's record 1,537 foreclosures.

"I never thought it would get this bad," said Tulsa county Sheriff Lieutenant Mike Clancy, who accompanies appraisers to foreclosed homes.

"Last week, we went to a \$1.5 million house. It was beautiful. It was four or five floors. It had a \$15,000 rug inside the front door," Clancy said. "In the last two months, we've had about a dozen \$300,000 to 400,000 houses."

Some Bartlesville bankers are trying to help homeowners struggling to repay loans, striking special arrangements and agreeing to smaller monthly payments.

"I plan to hand the banker my key, turn around and walk away," said one soon-to-be jobless Phillips worker.

Oklahomans are stepping up efforts to diversify the state's economy. Ground was broken in April for a \$9 million Hitachi computer plant near the University of Oklahoma in Norman.

Some oilmen have already signed \$250 million worth of contracts with China, where large oil fields and oil expertise have yet to be developed.

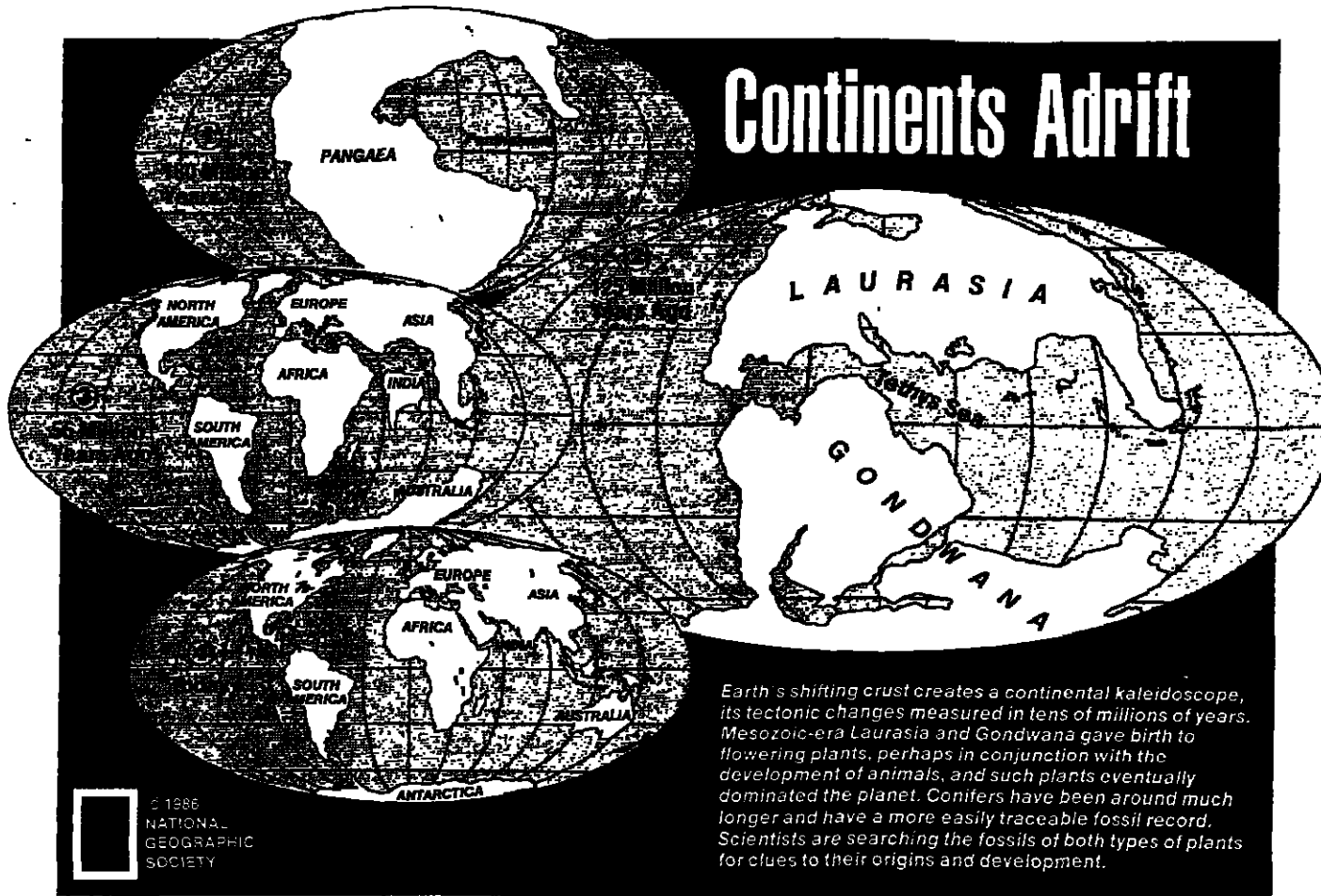
State leaders are pushing for more tourist promotion, especially with the predicted jump in U.S. travel as petrol prices fall and the fear of tension overseas continues.

Tourism is already a \$2.5 billion a year industry in Oklahoma, the state's third-largest. Income is expected to rise significantly once a new \$74 million horse racing track is completed in Oklahoma City.

And college football, the obsession of many Oklahoma residents, is also holding its own in the worsening economy.

Despite the slump, the annual University of Oklahoma athletic scholarship fundraising drive recently managed to come up with about the same amount in donations as last year.

The \$1.2 million collected is more than many of the state's independent oil firms hope to earn this year.



Continents Adrift

Earth's shifting crust creates a continental kaleidoscope, its tectonic changes measured in tens of millions of years. Mesozoic-era Laurasia and Gondwana gave birth to flowering plants, perhaps in conjunction with the development of animals, and such plants eventually dominated the planet. Conifers have been around much longer and have a more easily traceable fossil record. Scientists are searching the fossils of both types of plants for clues to their origins and development.

Pollen from Gondwana may dust off mystery

By Mercer Cross
National Geographic

WASHINGTON — Ancient plant and pollen fossils from Africa and South America may reveal important secrets about the nature of life on Earth long before the present-day continents and oceans took shape.

"One of the great enigmas," says Dr. Michael S. Zavada, "is where the flowering plants came from. Horses have clearcut ancestors. But we have problems isolating the plant group that gave rise to angiosperms, or flowering plants."

Some of the answers to Zavada's questions lie in the fossil records of the world's two great continents of 125 million years ago: Gondwana, the southern hemisphere, and Laurasia, the northern hemisphere.

His research on archaic flowering plants has a direct bearing on the plants of the modern world.

Needs Madagascar trip

Zavada, an American-born paleobotanist, is planning a trip to Madagascar, an island off the east coast of Africa.

Gondwana and Laurasia were created during the Mesozoic era, when the constantly shifting plates beneath the Earth's surface divided Pangaea, meaning "all lands," the single supercontinent formed some 200 million years ago and surrounded by an ocean Panthalassa, "all-seas."

The Mesozoic era was divided into three periods, and one of those periods, the Cretaceous, was divided into two epochs, the Lower and Upper.

Angiosperms first appeared during the Lower Cretaceous and dominated the Earth by the Upper Cretaceous. Zavada sees a possible connection between the rise of these flowering plants and the development of mammals and some insect groups toward the end of the Cretaceous, when "the modern world began to be shaped," he says.

Sharing many of Zavada's interests is another paleobotanist, Dr. Philip B. Tomlinson, an English-born Harvard professor who is studying fossilized species of Gondwana conifers in the nearly inaccessible mountains of Chile.

More is known about the evolution of conifers than about leafy plants. Conifers have been around a lot longer than angiosperms; their botanical history predates flowering plants by nearly 200 million years. Their fossil record is fairly continuous and extensive, Tomlinson says.

Modern conifers — pine trees and their cousins — generally can be traced to Laurasian ancestors.

But a great deal remains to be learned about Gondwana conifers, and the increase in Mesozoic animals may be an important factor. "Many Southern Hemisphere families of conifers are interesting because they have animal-dispersed seeds, not wind-dispersed," says Tomlinson. Not a lot is known, he says, about how prehistoric creatures spread these plants.

What is important, he asserts, is not what kinds of conifers grew in Gondwana, but what they descended from and how they have changed — "an open question that can only be answered by knowledge of fossils."

Zavada's and Tomlinson's separate research projects are supported by the National Geographic Society.

Another scientist, Dr. Greg Retallack, an assistant professor of geology at the University of Oregon, questions the common belief that early flowering plants were pollinated by insects and dispersed by animals. "The reason angiosperms were successful is that they were good weeds," he says.

Retallack specializes in the study of fossil plants. From his findings he reconstructs ancient landscapes. He describes his method as "rather a novel way of doing things."

Gondwana takes its euphonious

name from a historical region of Madhya Pradesh, a state in central India. The name of the region derives from an ancient aboriginal tribe, the Gond, who were overthrown by another tribe, the Maharras, in the early 18th century.

Gondwana splits up

Some 75 million years after its existence as one huge continent, Gondwana would be subdivided into Africa, South America, Australia, and India.

Laurasia's etymological origins are less romantic. Its name is a contraction of the Laurentian strata of the Canadian Shield, the plateau that extends from eastern Canada into the northern United States, and Asia. After the continental breakup, it became North America, Europe, and Asia.

Separating Gondwana and Laurasia was the Tethys Sea, the forerunner of the Atlantic Ocean, a new water barrier to the movement of land animals and plants and a new cause for biological divergence.

The landscapes of these ancient continents included some mountains, perhaps as tall as the Appalachians of the eastern United States, but none on an Alpine scale, Retallack says. It was a time of some tectonic movement but no cataclysmic disturbances.

"On the whole," Retallack says, "the Earth was not as bumpy a place as it is now."

Soon afterwards he was summoned to the Vatican by Pope Leo XIII, who took his health advice and gave him a special appointment.

Bad Worshofen is now one of 53 Kneipp spas in Germany. During Father Kneipp's 42 years there it gained international acclaim.

Dubbed the village of the barefooted by cynics, it took this jibe in its stride as it progressed from a village to an international health resort.

There is a spirit of healthy competition, perhaps inevitably, between dyed-in-the-wool Kneipp disciples and the spas that use his techniques.

Health resorts like to see visitors return every year to take the waters. Kneipp disciples are less enthusiastic about periodic treatment.

They say we all ought to work daily to ensure we stay healthy and never need to take time off in a spa for a cure — The German Tribune.

The cost of participating in the run is determined by each country, depending on resources. Each American runner must contribute \$500 to participate and each community must put up \$3,500 for the event.

Gershon calculates that \$6 million is the minimum needed to cover the cost of the run. This will come from runners' contributions, corporate sponsorship and other sources.

He declined to estimate how much money might be raised, saying fundraising is only one goal.

"The concept of the run was the spark and the grants programme and the idea of lighting candles grew out of that."

Water-treatment adherents stay faithful after 100 years despite guffaws

By Dieter Thierbach

Father Kneipp was a Bavarian priest who popularised water cures a century ago. Many people poke fun at Kneipp adherents who tread water and have it poured over them in spas all over Germany, but they tread on regardless.

In the centenary year of a flourishing movement, adherents are reported to have proved the efficacy of Kneipp cures. But the faithful have never needed convincing.

Men with their trouser legs rolled up and women with their skirts tucked in are always good for a joke as they carefully plod round tiled basins of cold water.

Some dismiss Kneipp cures as tomfoolery. Encyclopaedias refer to them as an "unscientific health cure." Yet they are firmly established among nature cures.

The International Kneipp Association is 100 years old. It has organisations in 37 countries and roughly 150,000 members of 560 branches in the Federal Republic of Germany.

That makes it the largest lay health association in the country.

Wolfgang Schnizer and Reinhard Erdl of Munich University department of medical balneology and climatology are the specialists who have proved that Kneipp water cures work.

They devised laser-based probes and temperature sensors capable of exactly registering the reaction of blood vessels in the skin to hot and cold water treatment.

They have even recorded in detail blood circulation in the lips and mucous membrane of the nose and ear drum.

Their findings are the first scientific data on body reactions to hot and cold water treatment and the beneficial expansion of blood vessels it causes.

Father Kneipp is traditionally associated with the watering can he used to dispense the treatment generations have sworn by.

He is said as a poor, consumptive theology student to have been enormously impressed by a book he read in Dillingen, Swabia, in 1845.

Written by Sigmund Hahn, it dealt with The Effect of Fresh Water on the Human Body.

He carefully followed Hahn's instructions, washing in ice-cold water, walking barefoot round dew-covered meadows and taking midwinter dips in the icy Danube.

After this torture he did not even dry himself down with a towel. Despite his advanced lung condition he slipped, wet to the skin, straight back into his trousers.

Kneipp lived to tell the tale and went on to devote his life to both pastoral duties and nature cures.

After curing two fellow students who, like him, were consumptive he no longer had the slightest doubt. His treatment worked and he concluded that "everyone wants to stay healthy and live to a ripe old age but next to no one does anything to deserve it."

Sebastian Kneipp, soon famed for his water cures, remained a village priest and had no interest in studying medicine. Yet there was no escaping his reputation as a naturopath.

He was keenly interested in herbal as well as water cures. He devised his methods and treatments intuitively, by observation and from experience, and noted them down.

His unwavering confidence in the curative powers of nature and the life he led in this belief ("water and herbs can cure people by the thousand") failed to save his life a second time.

He died aged 76 of cancer of the bladder in 1897, having refused to undergo surgery.

Kneipp was dismissed as a quack and a charlatan by many doctors and medical specialists in his day.

For years his technique and outlook on life have undergone a renaissance. Over 100 forms of water treatment are now approved, and all are less strenuous than Kneipp's heroic first fling.

They form one of the five pillars of classic treatment: Hydrotherapy. The others are movement, herbal medicine, a diet ("we eat too much fat and too much

sugar") and what Kneipp saw as a "natural" way of life.

Treatment can only really work if the natural order of life's processes, such as daily, weekly and yearly rhythms, is maintained.

A Kneipp treatment prescribed for the individual patient is not treadmill; it is varied and strenuous.

It consists of washing, rubbing down, partial baths, full baths, pouring, inhalation, foot baths, masks, treading water, treading dew, walking in snow, compresses, exercises and massage.

Yet the basic principle of the Kneipp water cure seems disarmingly simple. It is that "cool or cold water stimulates the metabolism" and increases cellular oxygen consumption.

Hot baths expand the blood vessels and improve circulation in even the finest capillaries of the body.

The first baths were opened in Worshofen, where Father Kneipp was the village priest, in 1889. By then he was treating 33,000 visitors a year.

Besides the countries covered in the route, over 100 more will "tie into" the run by flying a runner to meet the torch in the nearest city on the route.

In each of the 1,200 towns along the route, three community projects chosen by local officials will be honoured.

The cost of participating in the run is determined by each country, depending on resources. Each American runner must contribute \$500 to participate and each community must put up \$3,500 for the event.

Gershon calculates that \$6 million is the minimum needed to cover the cost of the run. This will come from runners' contributions, corporate sponsorship and other sources.

He declined to estimate how much money might be raised, saying fundraising is only one goal.

"The concept of the run was the spark and the grants programme and the idea of lighting candles grew out of that."

Each participating country has been asked to recruit at least one runner per km of the race but a "core team" of runners will fill in

Longest-ever torch relay to focus on world cooperation

By Mary Powers
Reporter

NEW YORK — Thousands of runners will carry a flame around the world later this year in a 23,000-km torch relay that organisers hope will kindle a spirit of cooperation and world peace.

The "First Earth Run" will get under way on September 16 at the United Nations and culminate on New Year's Eve when as many as one billion people are expected to light candles in celebration of the U.N. International Year of Peace.

"The idea is that for one moment in time a substantial part of the world will be connected and focused on one thought: that as human beings we can make a better world by demonstrating a spirit of cooperation," organiser David Gershon told Reuters.

The 3-1/2-month run, the longest torch relay ever, will take runners through more than 40 countries.

In China, they will pass the torch up the 1,000 steps of the

Great Wall, Costa Rica, which first proposed 1986 as the U.N. International Year for Peace, hopes to organise the relay through war-torn Central America.

Like Live-Aid, Hands Across America and other events of its kind, the First Earth Run will raise money for a cause — local community projects — but organisers stress its primary theme is not fundraising but world peace and cooperation.

The torch will be passed around the earth in one-km stints until it reaches the United Nations on December 31, where an eternal flame will be lit at midnight GMT.

"At that time we want all of the people who lit a candle off the flame when it passed through their communities and even those who didn't — to relight them," Gershon said.

Organisers are enlisting individuals, communities and corporations worldwide to sponsor thousands of runners and underwrite media time so viewers can

keep track of the relay.

In developing countries 85 per cent of funds raised in the event will be funnelled into community projects, and in developed countries 60 per cent. Funds will be distributed by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and other groups.

Gershon has already overseen eight torch relays covering 25,000 miles, including the 1980 Olympic relay and the 51-day 1976 American torch relay across the United States.

"The idea for the run grew out of the (U.S.) bicentennial relay," he said. "It became clear then that the torch is a vehicle for bringing people together. I've been waiting for 10 years and this year, the International Year for Peace, everything clicked. We just kept getting green lights."

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Runners will travel through the eastern United States and Canada for four days. Then the torch will be flown to Ireland for a 23-day trip through Europe, including the Soviet Union.

The torch will be taken by air, with brief stops in the Middle

Randa Habib's Corner

Home delivery

PEOPLE are suffering more and more these days from the horns of gas delivery trucks, especially at siesta time, those pick-ups drivers go "peep, peep" getting on one's nerves. Some people have stronger nerves than others but some can't bear it at all.

One man I know couldn't stand anymore. He lived with all the windows of his house permanently closed. One day he went to the extent of putting cotton plugs in his ears and his wife had to make "gestures" to communicate with him. And, after some consultations, he decided to move and started looking for a new place. Everytime he went to see a house he would ask the neighbours the same question: "Do you hear horns of gas delivery vehicles around here?" And the answer was always positive he got desperate. One day, while he was driving in the suburbs of Amman he saw this nice house, on top of a hill, well away from the traffic and other houses. He thought, this is exactly what I need. This house will be perfect, we will have peace around here. I won't have to shut the windows, I can breathe the fresh air and all I will hear will be the twittering of birds and not the dreadful sound of horns.

And so he moved. One day soon after, while he was enjoying his new found peace and quiet, he heard the "peep, peep." He smiled and thought: "I must be dreaming. The horns of the gas trucks are still haunting me." But the "peep, peep" persisted and came closer. He looked out from the window and saw, with great horror, a pick-up loaded with gas canisters. The driver came closer and told him: "We saw your house on top of the hill and we thought that you might be cut off. So we are checking whether you need gas."

The godfather of the plastic timepiece

Who would want to buy a cheap, electronic, plastic watch? Last year, 8.3 million were sold. William Duffforce describes the man who had it in mind to produce a new kind of time.

GENEVA — The Swatch, the cheap, electronic, plastic watch which has spearheaded the comeback of the Swiss watchmaking industry, is a triumph of imaginative promotion. But the triumph would never have been realised without the new watch assembling technology which procured it a competitive edge in quality and pricing.

The fully-automated production line developed for the Swatch was crucial to the survival of Swiss watchmaking and has taken the industry the final step from a craft to mass manufacturing, says Mr. Ernest Thomke, now popularly known as the godfather of the plastic timepiece.

Last year, 8.3 million Swatches were produced at the ETA factory in the small town of Grenchen at the foot of the Jura mountains.

They scored a fabulous success with consumers in U.S. department stores and in several European countries. They signalled the triumphant return of the Swiss to the high-volume, low-price end of the watch market that they appeared to have lost to the likes of Japan's Seiko and Citizen and the Hong Kong producers.

SMH, Switzerland's biggest and newly-restructured watchmaking group, to which ETA belongs, last year improved its cash flow by 39 per cent to SF121 million (\$67 million) and more than doubled its net profit. Thomke claims that the Swatch and ETA's components manufacturing business are now the two biggest contributors to SMH earnings.

A small band of private investors led by Mr. Nicolas Hayek, the industrial consultant, last year bought a controlling share in the group from the banks which came to its rescue three years ago.

The original impulse which took Thomke to the Swatch was the need to preserve ETA's chip-making capacity. ETA is the biggest manufacturer outside Japan of components and movements for watches. It supplies companies producing watches, both within the SMH group and outside, and has a particularly big export market in Hong Kong.

Its problem at the end of the 1970s was that, with the retreat of Swiss watchmakers from the cheap watch market, future demand for its integrated circuits was clearly not going to be large enough to enable it to reach the volume of output it would need to remain cost competitive.

Thomke's efforts to persuade individualistic Swiss watchmakers to join forces, reduce their vast number of products and simplify production got nowhere. ETA then looked at the possibility of going it alone and eventually arrived at a specification for an electronic watch to beat the Japanese.

It plumped for a quartz analogue, with dial and hands, in the belief that the digital watch with its liquid display crystal was losing favour with consumers.

At the time, it cost ETA about SF120 to make a quartz analogue movement but the cost was on a swiftly-declining curve. Thomke's specification stipulated a maximum production cost of SF10 for the complete new timepiece, not just for the movement.

That was impossible with the traditional watch, where the metal case and the strap formed the more expensive part, and with existing watch-assembling methods. Both Swiss and Japanese had succeeded in applying automation to the making of the watch movements but not to the assembling of the parts, including the dial and hands, in the case.

To meet the Swatch cost target with Swiss labour prices, maximum automation of the assembly process was needed. High-volume production demanded a simple basic shape for the timepiece.

In comparison, between 300 and 400 people were needed to assemble less than 700,000 watches at Omega which is also part of the SMH group.

The Swatch, which sells at a retail price of SF150, now costs well under SF10 to produce and unit labour costs are set to fall further as output is expanded.

The original investment in developing the machinery for the assembly line and tooling up was SF25 million. Considerably more has been spent since on improving equipment and expanding output. ETA will not say how much.

England unlikely to deny India a 3rd test victory

LEEDS, England (R) — After waiting 15 years to record their second test victory in England, the Indian cricketers should claim their third triumph Monday and their second in succession in less than two weeks.

With England still needing 318 to win with only four second innings wickets remaining in the second test at Headingley, only the inconsistencies of the English summer seem capable of preventing the Indians winning their first series abroad since they won here in 1971.

England need to score 408 to win — a feat never achieved in a test. But with his side 90 for six at the close of the third day, the only hope for England's new captain Mike Gatting is that forecasts of thundery showers Monday prove accurate.

So far India, whose win at the Oval in 1971 was their only previous test success in England

before this year, have dominated the match in every department. Their bowlers have exploited and their batsmen adapted better to the generally overcast weather which has made the ball move in the air and off the wicket.

It has been a disastrous start for Gatting, who was unbeaten overnight on 10 and looking for a big score to avoid England's seventh successive test defeat following the 5-0 drubbing by the West Indies and then the five-wicket loss against India in the first test at Lord's.

England's batsmen have been unable to cope with India's mainly medium-pace attack and Bill Athey's 32 in the first innings

remains their top score in the match. Roger Binny has led the assault on the home side and will hope to improve on his match figures of seven for 58 when play resumes.

England's meagre first innings total of 102 equalled their second lowest score ever against India.

On Saturday, India demonstrated the technique and determination England need to stave off defeat.

Dilip Vengsarkar held the innings together with an unbeaten 102, his second century of the series, but tailenders Madan Lal (22) and Binny (26) gave England's senior batsmen a lesson in concentration and application in taking their second innings total to 237.

Then the bowlers took over to remove openers Graham Gooch (5) and Slack (19), and tear through the middle-order as Allan Lamb (10), Smith, Athey and John Lever were out, leaving spinner Maninder Singh on a hat-trick overnight.

Schumacher makes amends

MONTERREY, Mexico (R) — West German goalkeeper Toni Schumacher did much to repair his international image, damaged by an appalling foul in the World Cup semifinals four years ago.

Schumacher received huge cheers from the Monterrey crowd when he helped Mexican striker Hugo Sanchez, who was suffering from cramp during extra time of their quarter-final tie.

The match ended in a goalless draw and the Germans went on to win 4-1 on penalties.

Sanchez lay on the ground just outside the West German penalty area for several minutes while play went on.

But at the first opportunity, Schumacher came out of his goal to stretch Sanchez's leg, easing the pain, until the Mexican could be taken off for treatment.

The West German goalkeeper earned a reputation for bad sportsmanship during the 1982 tournament in Spain when he rushed out of his goal and charged headlong into French player Patrick Battiston.

Battiston ended up in hospital and Schumacher at first refused to apologise.

That incident appears to be behind him now, and nowhere more so than in the West German

press, which crowned Schumacher "The Hero of Monterrey" Sunday after West Germany reached the semifinals.

Schumacher celebrated his 10th wedding anniversary by saving two Mexican penalties to help the team win spot-kick contest 4-1 in the University Stadium after two hours of goalless soccer.

"Thanks Toni" ran the headline in Bild Am Sonntag. Welt Am Sonntag declared Schumacher a hero and added: "These were the happiest moments in Toni Schumacher's life."

Both newspapers, usually printed by early Saturday evening, extended their deadlines to await the outcome of the match.

Brazil's coach may resign

GUADALAJARA, Mexico (R) — Brazilian coach Tele Santana, a picture of despondency, said after his team's World Cup defeat by France Saturday that it could be the end of his coaching career.

"I will return to Brazil and perhaps I will decide to retire," Santana said after France had won the quarter-final on penalties.

Santana congratulated the French team and said they could now become world champions for the first time.

"I think today's game should have been the final of the World Cup. I thought that it should also have been the final four years ago in Spain," Santana said.

Penalties favour France this time

By Robert Woodward
Reuter

MEXICO CITY — The World Cup wheel of fortune came full circle for France and West Germany when they won penalty shoot-outs Saturday to be thrown together in a repeat of their dramatic 1982 semifinal.

Four years ago in Spain, West Germany emerged triumphant from a semifinal after spot kicks were used to separate teams for the first time in World Cup history.

France were the unlucky ones, losing the shoot-out 5-4 when a pulsating game ended 3-3 after extra time.

This time France earned the chance of revenge for that defeat by sinking Brazil in Guadalajara. But they had to thank two pieces of good fortune after 120 minutes of superlative soccer had left the quarter-final tied at 1-1.

For their part, the West Germans called on years of experience to defeat the host country when the Mexican players collapsed under the weight of the packed Monterrey Stadium's expectations.

France stay in the Jalisco Stadium for Wednesday's semifinal against West Germany, who had fullback Thomas Berthold sent off after 65 minutes Saturday.

As 24 exhausted players gathered in the penalty area, Brazil's manager Tele Santana chose Socrates, whose penalty

technique is close to an art form, to take the first kick.

The doctor eased upfield, took his normal two steps and stunned the green and yellow bedecked stadium by hitting a tame shot which French goalkeeper Joel Bats was able to punch away.

Five kicks later France's Bruno Bellone stepped up and slammed his kick against the post. But dismay turned quickly to joy as the ball rebounded off keeper Carlos back into the net.

France could even allow themselves the luxury of a miss by their birthday boy, captain Michel Platini, as Julio Cesar ended his impressive tournament in sorry fashion by hitting the post from Brazil's final effort.

In a match when clichés like "neither side deserved to lose" aptly summed up the occasion, Brazil showed they had not learned the lesson of their defeat in the 1982 finals.

In that second round match, which Italy won 3-2, they allowed their opponents back into the game through over-confidence. Saturday they appeared to believe they had already won when granted a penalty in the 75th minute with the score at 1-1.

While the players hugged each other in delight, Zico, who had hardly touched the ball since

entering the game a few minutes earlier, took the kick. Not surprisingly, he hit the ball badly and Bats pulled off another fine save.

That miss fired France but they must have had another bad dose of 1982 Deja Vu after an incident late in extra time.

Striker Yannick Stopyra was clean through and rounding Carlos when he was brought crashing to the ground outside the area by a desperate challenge from the keeper.

In 1982 Patrick Battiston, one of six survivors from that semifinal who played in Guadalajara, was felled by a vicious challenge from German keeper Toni Schumacher after beating the defence.

On both occasions the referee failed to penalise the offence.

Schumacher, more relaxed at 32 than he was at 28, was one of the West German heroes Saturday. He pulled off a staggering save from Manuel Negrete during regular time and then stopped two of Mexico's penalties.

But both teams appeared affected by the "Monterrey Malaise" as the University Stadium was served up yet another poor game riddled with nasty fouls and shirt-pulling.

Lewis falls short at U.S. meet

EUGENE, Oregon (R) — Charlie Simpkins Saturday bounded a wind-aided 17.91 metres, history's second-longest triple jump, but Carl Lewis failed to win his third event at the U.S. National Track and Field Championships.

Lewis, the winner Friday in the men's 100-metres and long jump, was a badly-beaten fourth in a fast men's 200-metres, which was won by young Floyd Heard in a

wind-aided 20.03 seconds.

"I wasn't prepared," said Lewis, who started strongly but fell behind in the curve and could never catch up. "I think my 200 metres will be better as the year progresses."

His time was 20.30 as he finished behind Heard, the collegiate champion, Olympian Dwayne Evans (20.12) and Kirk Baptiste (20.14).

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Closing date will be at 10.00 a.m., August 31, 1986.

Director of Projects

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U.S. still sees Mexico-IMF pact

WASHINGTON (R) — Despite the unsettling change of finance ministers in Mexico, U.S. officials still predict the country will agree to economic reforms with the International Monetary Fund.

Banking sources said there were no signs of an imminent breakthrough in the talks after last week's events.

But the tone of U.S. officials and other monetary officials in Washington is relatively optimistic and there are few signs of pessimism that negotiations will collapse.

"Movement is in the right direction," one U.S. official said of the negotiations, despite the confusion created by the resignation last week of finance minister Jesus Silva Herzog.

Top officials like Treasury Secretary James Baker and Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker have issued reassuring statements that the change did not signal a setback and also predicted agreement.

Mr. Herzog's departure was widely seen as a gesture to placate the economic nationalists in the Mexican cabinet. "They thought Herzog would rather pay Mexico's debts than see the economy prosper," observed one U.S. official closely tracking the current situation.

Mr. Herzog's replacement, Gustavo Petricoli, did not appear to be in the nationalist camp but his appointment revived concern that Mexico would seek to curb repayments on its \$97.5 billion of foreign debt.

Discussions centre on how best to curb Mexico's huge public sector deficit, now equivalent to 12.5 per cent of national output and regarded as the chief cause of the country's 85 per cent inflation rate.

The IMF wants to curb the deficit to six per cent of national output and, under a compromise struck largely because of the personal intervention of Mr. Volcker, it is prepared to stagger the cuts over 2½ years.

The sources said the bulk of the cuts come later in the programme, around the time of presidential elections in Mexico.

"Silva Herzog doesn't want to be associated with the pain later on," one Western monetary official said, offering a different explanation for the finance minister's departure.

Officials and banking sources say that further reason for low-key optimism here is the likelihood that Central Bank Governor Miguel Mancera, regarded as a conservative central banker, will align himself with a radical debt strategy.

Much of the remaining differences on the deficit, monetary sources say, are due to Mexico's contention that deficit cuts should be made only after excluding the impact of inflation on the bill for interest payments on government debt.

This issue was still unresolved last week and despite the cautious optimism of negotiators there is distinct concern that Mexico will take a hard line over debt repayments.

Although the Mexicans have not formally broached the idea, President Miguel de la Madrid has said creditors must bear part of the country's burden.

Rumours recently swept Mexico City that the government was considering imposing a ceiling on debt payments equivalent to 25 per cent of export revenue.

Mexico has seen its earnings from foreign oil sales, which account for 70 per cent of exports, slashed in half by the collapse in global oil prices from \$13.3 billion last year.

Its payment bill this year is roughly \$8.9 billion, and such a curb would radically reduce that figure.

Only Peru and Nigeria have employed such a strategy until now.

Indonesian air show to promote 3rd World industry

JAKARTA (R) — Indonesia's first air show, which opens here Monday, is the brainchild of a man who has the commitment of a fiery preacher, but his message is of this world, not the next.

Yusuf Habibie, Indonesia's dynamic research and technology minister, is the country's guru of high-technology and a fervent advocate of Third World development through high profile industries.

The air show, to be attended by the Crown Prince of Thailand and leading defence officials from 10 Asian countries, will include 235 companies from 22 nations, with the United States and France in particular actively promoting sales of military hardware including F-16 and Mirage 2000 fighters.

Mr. Habibie, who will be 50 on Wednesday, has an infectious enthusiasm for science and new technology, and the role it can play in Third World development.

He launched Indonesia's first plane maker 10 years ago and says the company will spearhead Indonesia's drive to become an industrial nation.

"We are not just building aircraft, helicopters and missiles, what we are doing is building a nation, transforming a society," he told a news conference Sunday.

He says if Third World countries do not learn technology the natives, they will be left behind forever.

Jabbing the air with his finger, he said that science and technology have an important role to play in the basic life of every citizen, even in a developing society.

"Twenty years ago, when the country had 130 million people, we were the world's largest importer of rice," he states.

"Today, with the population approaching 170 million, we can feed ourselves. That was done through science and technology — supplying the fertilisers, getting the new rice strains, and it's a major achievement," Mr. Habibie said.

He describes the economy of Indonesia, the world's fifth most populous country, as two dimensional, still relying on oil and gas, and its traditional commodities like tin and palm oil for most of its income.

He said new technology supplied by joint ventures would provide the springboard for Indonesia to move into the next century. This would be developed in eight areas — aerospace, defence, maritime industry, cars and land transportation, telecommunications, engineering, energy and agriculture.

He said developing an indigenous air transport industry was an economic must for a country like Indonesia, made up of 13,000 islands that stretch along the equator to a distance the equivalent of the breadth of the United States.

Saudis lead fight to recoup oil markets from non-OPEC states

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabia and its OPEC allies a non-Arab Gulf states are leading a relentless oil price and production drive to recoup markets from non-OPEC producers, Gulf-based oil industry sources say.

Current strong output by Gulf states, whose low production costs and big financial reserves enable them to ride out the current market slump more easily than other producers, serves a dual purpose, according to the sources.

It pressures non-OPEC countries to cooperate with them and also challenges OPEC members who have flouted past quota agreements.

Members of the 13-nation OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) met in Brioni, Yugoslavia, this week to discuss, among other things, a new set of quotas.

The talks are crucial to budgets of several OPEC states, including

Saudi Arabia, which devalued its riyal by 2.7 per cent earlier this month after postponing publication of its annual budget.

Explosions at Kuwait's main oil refinery last week, which officials have implied were sabotage served as a reminder of the geo-political aspect of current policies.

The emirate's crown prince, Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah Al Sabah said the blasts had failed if they were intended to sway Kuwait from its current high output oil policy, which he insisted served national interests. He did not say who might be to blame.

Iran has often criticised Kuwait and Saudi Arabia for their high

output policy, and threatened action over their support of Iraq in the long-running Gulf war, including shipping oil on behalf of Iraq.

Iran, with Libya and Syria, forms a hardline group within OPEC which wants deep cuts in total output to jolt prices upwards.

Since OPEC last November abandoned its target of defending world oil prices by curbing output in favour of recapturing an undefined "fair share" of markets with cut price product if need be, prices have more than halved.

They languish now around \$12 a barrel, against an OPEC benchmark of \$28 a barrel last autumn.

OPEC output meanwhile is nearing a 2½ year peak, approaching 19 million barrels a day (BPD), according to the respected New York-based Petroleum Intelligence Weekly (PIW).

The price crash and glut has forced cutbacks in exploration for new oil by OPEC competitors, with nearly two-thirds of U.S. drilling rigs shutting down in the past year.

It has also persuaded a number of them to at least consider coordinating their production policies with OPEC, some of whose Gulf members can produce oil for as little as \$1 a barrel.

Norway which, like fellow North Sea producer Britain, long refused to cooperate with OPEC, now appears ready to do so.

China has indicated its support for OPEC, and according to Indonesian Oil Minister Subroto last week, similar pledges have come from Mexico, Oman, Egypt, Malaysia, Brunei and Angola.

Britain however, still refuses to bow to OPEC pressure to coordinate policy, saying current oil prices are still well above its North Sea production costs.

Spirit of Tito haunts site of OPEC talks

BRIONI, Yugoslavia (R) — On the island of Brioni, where OPEC oil ministers meet this week, Yugoslavia's national ghost lurks behind every fragrant conifer and shrub.

The spirit of Josip Broz Tito, his preferences for the good life, for nature and for tight security, imbue the island where the 13 ministers gather to haggle over prices and production quotas at their regular summer meeting, starting on Wednesday.

Six years after his death the presence of the tough leader of the Yugoslav state and the Non-Aligned Movement is still felt throughout the low-lying Adriatic island which he made his home.

Tito's gleaming white yacht Jadranka is still tethered to Brioni's main jetty. Uniformed and plainclothes security staff are deployed discretely round the rocky shore.

Tito had hardly brushed the dust of war from his combat jacket after leading the Yugoslavs' fight against German occupation when he selected Brioni for his official home and a meeting place for foreign leaders.

The island's isolation and security make it an ideal spot for the ministers of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) who normally meet in the less exotic surroundings of Vienna or Geneva.

It is the kind of gathering of which Tito, who fought for right of developing nations to assert the themselves against big power blocs, would have approved.

Next month marks the 30th anniversary of a historic meeting on the island between Tito, Egypt's President Gamal Abdul Nasser and India's first prime minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, to draw up the Brioni Declaration as a basis for the Non-Aligned Movement.

Brioni, part of an archipelago of 14 islands within sight of the mainland, was a high-class holiday centre long before Tito's time and

he developed it into a luxury retreat.

After a changing hands over the centuries, the island was bought by Austrian businessman Paul Kupelwieser in 1893.

OPEC ministers, struggling to defend oil prices, and their world market share after years of high returns, may be inspired by the entrepreneurial spirit that made Kupelwieser a rich man.

The OPEC ministers will arrive at the tiny airport of Pula on the mainland before being taken on a 15-minute ferry ride from the village of Fazana to the island, where they will stay in the Neptun Hotel.

Designed to reduce subsidies for Brazilian farm firms, is strongly opposed by the U.S. farming community. It is far from a panacea, but it is a step in the right direction.

The electric power development loan, which was approved by the World Bank Executive Board on Thursday despite U.S. opposition, has been opposed by environmentalists and so the members of Congress on the grounds it would lead to flooding of a tropical forest.

The Reagan administration was also dissatisfied with the economic preparation of the financing, in part because it was approved before other measures to provide further funding for the huge project were satisfactorily set in place, U.S. officials say.

A similar vote, this time on a \$450 million agricultural loan, is scheduled for Monday and while the United States is not saying how it will vote it has made clear it is unhappy about this package too.

While the administration says its opposition to these loans is based on their individual failings rather than on a broad policy it is clear that political considerations are also having an impact.

The agricultural loan, which is

the attention of Congress, which, in part, has often critical of World Bank loans to countries that are opposed to U.S. foreign policy goals or for development efforts that compete with U.S. domestic interests.

Congress has been given additional ammunition by environmentalists, who have taken issue with development efforts in the Third World that have the potential of damaging the fragile, and interwoven, global ecology.

Ironically, the issue of the World Bank loans comes as the United States has been pressing the bank to take a greater role in trying to heal the still-festering global debt crisis.

Last autumn, Treasury Secretary James Baker unveiled a U.S. initiative designed to increase growth in indebted countries by providing World Bank loans that target measures to reform and restructure economies.

While the agriculture and power generating loans, initiated well before Baker plan was disclosed, do not go as far as the aim of reforming economic behaviour, they are certainly a major step in that direction.

The two loans have also caught

Swiss designs new underground network

BERN, Switzerland (AP) — A Swiss federal railways engineer has designed an underground rail system that could zip passengers across the country in a little over an hour.

Mountainous Switzerland already has any other tunnels for its area than any country in the world. But the technology of the underground rail project would outdo even the "chunnel" under

the English channel planned between Britain and France.

The project envisages a national underground railroad network, to be completed so netime after the start of the next century, linking seven Swiss cities at speeds of up to 420 kilo metres per hour. The estimated cost is 7 billion Swiss francs (\$3.8 billion).

The engineer who designed the project, Rodolphe Nieth, says he has devoted much of his free time for the past eight years to work on blueprints of the system, which he calls the "Swiss Metro."

A member of the federal parliament, Sergio Salvioni, has formally requested a government-financed feasibility study. Mr. Salvioni says the project would meet future Swiss transportation needs.

But Urs Haller, a spokesman for the Federal Railways, said the agency feels the project is "very futuristic," and therefore not likely to get priority consideration.

The metro would cross Switzerland 40 metres below the ground and would run from Geneva in the south west to St. Gall, the country's north eastern-most city.

At present, it takes four hours and 17 minutes to go from St. Gall to Geneva by surface train. The Swiss Metro would cut the trip to one hour and 15 minutes including stops. Nieth's proposal calls for four trains leaving every hour, each carrying up to 800 passengers.

Nieth, who currently heads construction of a railroad link between Geneva and the city's Cointrin Airport, said several professors of Lausanne Technical University helped him in his work. Inspiration for the project came to him during a train ride in 1978, he said in an interview with the Associated Press.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1986

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Now you can venture forth into the world of outside activity to put into motion whatever business plan of action you decided upon yesterday.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Confer with those in power and get good advice on how you can become more prosperous in the days ahead.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Consult with experts in various fields of activity that interest you and which you might want to add to your present interests.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) An expert can arrange a meeting for you with a bigwig who can be of great help to you, so be clever in conversation.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Adopting a new attitude with an associate can bring you assistance with some personal interest you have.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Get busy arranging your activities better and forget about concentrating on the broad scope of things for now.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) A fine day for getting into activities, be they for pleasure or business. Find out what it is that your mate really desires of you.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Be careful of what you do at home and thereby save off a serious misunderstanding with him.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Get the right facts and figures so that you can wind up deals. Today will be very busy and fruitful for you.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Be sensible in working out problems of a financial nature. Get good advice from an important person.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) A fine idea can help you gain a personal aim, but be prepared for little stumbling blocks in your path.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Work out a plan that can result in gaining your most cherished wishes. After a busy day, have an earnest discussion with your mate.

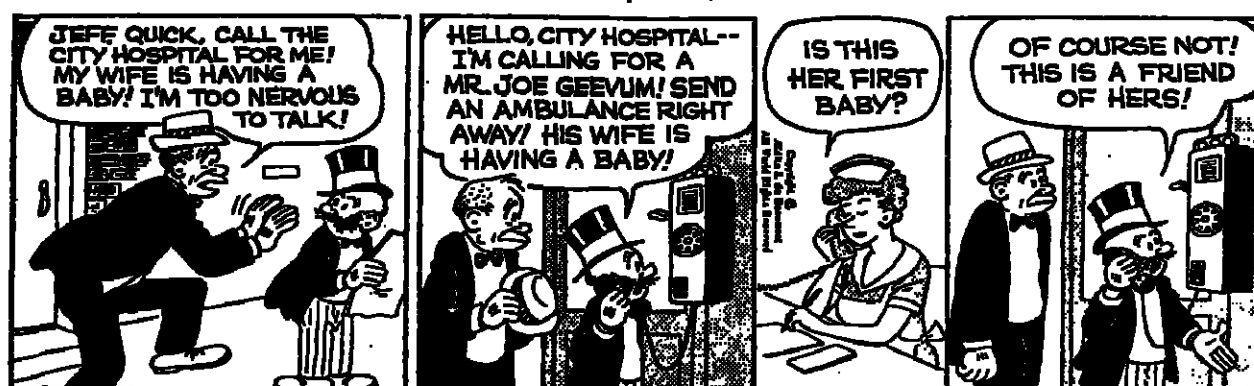
PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Get your efforts organized so that you can realize your fondest wishes. A material-minded person could be of great help.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be nicely organized, but will resent being told by others what to do spontaneously, since your progeny does not like to act without thinking first. Give a fine education, since this person will do very well in business or banking. Teach to curb the temper.

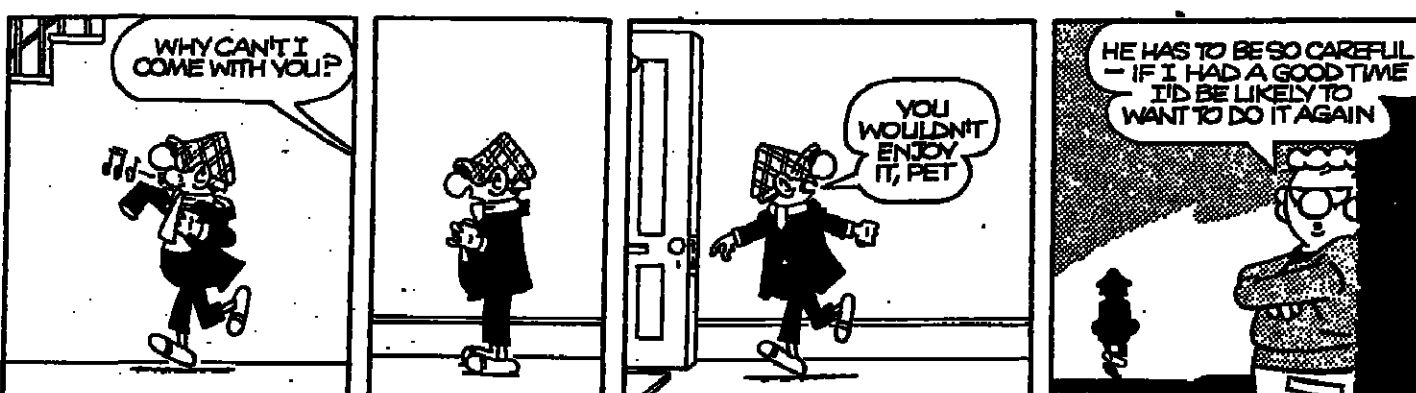
Peanuts



Mutt n' Jeff



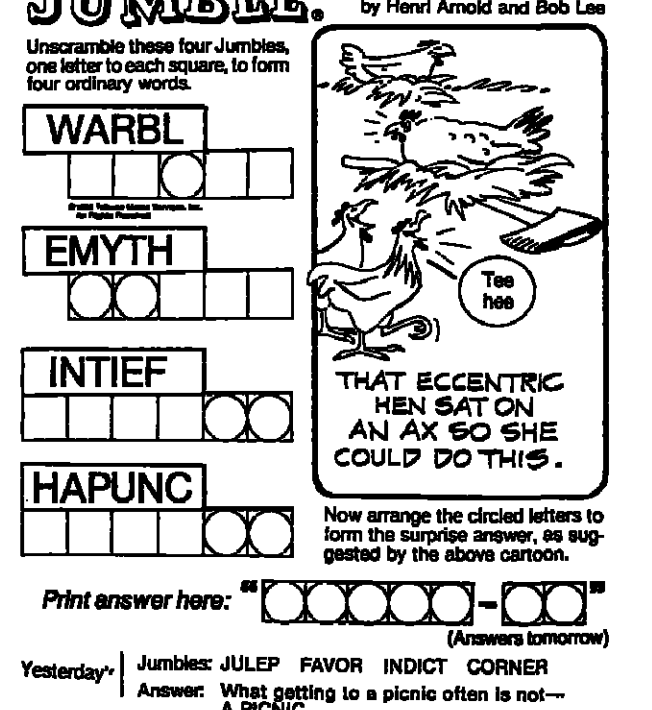
Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME



Three explosions hit Durban; 1 dies in S. African protests

DURBAN, South Africa (R) — An explosion, apparently from a guerrilla bomb, struck a pipeline near an oil refinery in this South African port Sunday, causing a large fire and oil leak.

Two other explosions, also believed to be the work of black nationalist guerrillas, went off in Durban during the night.

Elsewhere in the country, the government said black township violence was continuing to decline but protesters killed a black man in Soweto, near Johannesburg.

No one was hurt in the Durban blasts, according to Leon Mellet of the state's Bureau for Information. A week ago three women were killed by a massive car bomb on Durban's seafloor.

Officials said a suspected bomb hit a pipeline near a Durban refinery and set leaking fuel ablaze. Local newspaper reports said there were two explosions at the refinery, causing a huge fire which was eventually brought under control by firemen.

State radio said the damaged pipeline was leaking oil into a nearby canal and into the sea. Foam was being flown from Johannesburg to combat the

pollution, it said.

The first of the night's explosions in Durban went off in a rubbish bin on a lamp post near a cinema in the city centre, damaging some shops. The second was at a chemical plant and Mellet said it caused some spillage.

The Bureau for Information said protests in black townships were continuing to decline following the imposition of a nationwide state of emergency on June 12, but severe restrictions on the media prevent independent verification of its claims.

"Only one unrest-related death was recorded during the 24-hour period ending 0600 Sunday, namely a male person killed by a mob in Soweto," said a statement from the bureau. A bureau spokeswoman said the man was black.

The downward trend in unrest-related incidents continued, with only isolated and, in the main, minor incidents

reported." On Saturday the government clamped down further on its opponents and reaffirmed its apartheid policies.

Bria, Chris Swart, the hard-line police chief in the Cape Town area, Saturday banned the publication in the region of any utterance by officials from 119 legal organisations.

Groups affected by the ban — the existence of which was at first denied by Pretoria in the latest round of confusion involving the government's Bureau for Information — including the anti-apartheid United Democratic Front and scores of political, religious and civic associations.

Under the 10-day-old emergency hundreds of government opponents have been detained without trial and free speech and media reporting have been severely restricted.

The government has declared a 9 p.m. to 4 a.m. curfew in black townships in the eastern Cape and strict conditions have been imposed on funeral services.

In parliament Saturday, Home

Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha reaffirmed the government's policy of apartheid.

Fending off extreme right-wing criticism of draft legislation which will give all South Africans similar-looking identification documents, he said race classification was still the basis of the ruling whites-only National Party's policy.

"All the arguments that this bill has negated that policy principle, or watered it down, are incorrect," he told the white chamber.

Also in parliament, Peter Gastrow of the centrist opposition Progressive Federal Party said the government had no idea of the industrial chaos that would result if the authorities continued to arrest trade union leaders.

He read out the names of three trade unionists who he said were detained under the emergency — Jerry Ntombela, Peter Dantjie and Musa Kheowa.

Pretoria has refused to name detainees or say how many there are. The media are normally forbidden to publish their names but parliament is exempt from emergency press restrictions.

Socialist congress fears arms control collapse

LIMA (R) — Fears that scrapping the U.S.-Soviet anti-ballistic missile limitation treaty could lead to a collapse of the whole arms control regime are a central part of a major new report on disarmament presented to the Socialist International congress.

"Although it is formally a bilateral agreement, the entire community of nations has a right to demand that this achievement be preserved and strengthened," the report to the grouping of Socialist and Social Democratic parties said.

Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa of Finland, presenting the report to the congress, said: "The two main actors still seem to speak beside each other and be unable to start a real give-and-take process."

He told a news conference afterwards that talks were going on, "but we are extremely dissatisfied with results so far."

The report by the Socialist International Disarmament Advisory Council urged determined action to prevent a further deterioration of strategic stability, to stop the militarisation of outer space and to initiate a process of radical reductions in nuclear arms.

It said the Geneva conference on disarmament should place special emphasis on the early conclusion of a comprehensive test ban treaty and a comprehensive ban on chemical weapons.

The report rejected development programmes for new systems to counter strategic missiles, saying they could never provide complete immunity from nuclear attack and would prompt the adversary to develop its own anti-missile and offensive systems.

Thousands gather for Paris AIDS conference

PARIS (R) — Thousands of AIDS specialists from around the world gathered here Sunday for a three-day international conference which will focus on progress in the fight against the deadly viral disease.

The conference, beginning Monday, will bring together doctors, researchers, psychiatrists and representatives of AIDS support groups for a forum which organisers say will touch on all aspects of AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome).

Some 10,000 people have already died from the disease, which destroys the body's ability to combat disease and is mainly transmitted through sexual contact, blood transfusions and shared syringes.

Another 25,500 cases have been diagnosed around the world and as many as one million people are thought to be carriers of the AIDS virus — they show no symptoms but can infect others.

This week's conference, which follows similar ones in Atlanta last year and in Martinique in January,

is expected to include over 1,000 speeches and written presentations on clinical treatment, immunology and epidemiology of the disease as well as legal and ethical questions.

The infection of babies by AIDS-stricken mothers and the psychological and social pressures facing AIDS victims will also be discussed.

"We've made gigantic progress in five years since the disease was first detected," said Jean Claude Gluckman, AIDS researcher at Paris' Pitié Salpêtrière Hospital and chairman of the conference's organising committee.

"We're talking about vaccines, we're testing a dozen drugs to fight the disease, our knowledge is exploding," he added.

The conference brings under the same roof top AIDS specialists Luc Montagnier of France's Pasteur Institute and Robert Gallo of the U.S. National Institute of Health, who are locked in a bitter dispute over patent rights for an AIDS detection test.

Seven executed in Ghana

LONDON (AP) — Seven people convicted of plotting to overthrow the Ghana's military government have been executed, Accra Radio reported.

The broadcast, monitored in London, said the executions took place at dawn Saturday but it gave no details.

When sentences were passed on May 15, the radio said that a body called the National Public Tribunal assessed punishment and that the condemned would be shot by firing squad.

Saturday's broadcast identified those executed as Godwin Mawuli Kofi Dra-Goka, Yaw Bredzi Berko, Kyereame Djan, Samuel Boamah Fanyin, Alias Atta Kallu, Ahmad Braimah Kananki, Warrant Officer Class 1 Samuel Charles Lartey Afro, and Pte. Charges Koomson.

The radio said the death sentence imposed on Alhaji Abubakari Musa was commuted to life in prison, and a sentence of 15 years on Sgt. Kofi Twumasi Agyire was reduced to 12 years.

At the trial of the accused, the prosecution said the plot was hatched in neighbouring Togo between 1984 and 1985 by Ghanaians living in exile who aimed to infiltrate the armed forces.

A total of 13 abortive coup bids and dozens of executions have been reported since Flight Lt. Jerry Rawlings seized power in Ghana in a coup on Dec. 31, 1981, pledging to stamp out corruption. He first came to power in a coup in June 1979 but handed Ghana back to civilian rule three months later.

Managua claims capture of mercenary

MANAGUA, Nicaragua (AP) — The Defence Ministry said Nicaraguan troops have captured a foreigner who was fighting with U.S.-backed rebels and indicated he may be an American.

A brief ministry communiqué, issued Saturday, said the "mercenary" had at one time identified himself to a former Costa Rican officer, during a visit to Costa Rica, as "Lallo Warnes of North American nationality."

But the communiqué did not say if the Sandinista government had positively identified the

man.

It said he was captured last Monday during a firefight between government troops and rebels near Nueva Guinea, 209 kilometres south east of Managua.

U.S. embassy press attaché Susan Clyde said she had no independent information on the report that also was carried in the Sandinista newspaper Barricada.

"We have asked the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry for confirmation on this and they said they don't know anything about it," she said,

adding she had never heard of a Lallo Warnes.

The pro-government El Nuevo Diario newspaper announced with a page one headline, "they have captured a Yankee."

It also referred to the prisoner as a "North American mercenary" and a "Gringo mercenary," but not as a U.S. citizen.

The Sandinista news media frequently call the rebels, who receive U.S. aid, CIA mercenaries.

8 injured in Sri Lankan market blast

COLOMBO (R) — Eight people were injured Sunday when a bomb exploded in a crowded market place in eastern Sri Lanka, a military spokesman said.

He told Reuters four of those hurt were in serious condition after the blast in Kantalai in Trincomalee district. Further details were not immediately available.

The spokesman said several people were at the "pola" (market) buying their weekly provisions at the time of the explosion.

The attack came as thousands of Buddhist devotees gathered in the north-central holy city of Anuradhapura for the second day to commemorate the coming of their faith to Sri Lanka.

Armed police and troops were

out in force to prevent any recurrence of an attack last year in which Tamil separatist guerrillas dressed as soldiers stormed through the streets of the ancient Sinhalese capital, killing 150 people.

Thousands of white-clad devotees will return home to Colombo and other parts of the island after praying near the hill where an Indian prince preached Buddhism to a Sri Lankan king more than 2,000 years ago.

Hundreds of pilgrims visited Sri Mahabodhi — the great tree of enlightenment — in sacred city Saturday and Sunday while Buddhists elsewhere converged on temples and participated in religious observances.

A spokesman for the military

joint operations command said security forces were on alert in Anuradhapura and elsewhere against attacks by rebels, fighting for an independent Tamil state in the north and east of the island, who killed four Sinhalese civilians Saturday in Trincomalee district.

Military officials said the alert would continue during the week because of a conference of political parties convened by President Junius Jayewardene for Wednesday to seek a solution to the conflict between Sinhalese and Tamils which has cost over 3,000 lives in the past three years.

"We want to head off any possible guerrilla attacks in the city and attempts by anti-government elements to disrupt the conference," one official said.

Two judges said Friday the corpses would be burned on the island of El Fronton and at a cemetery in Lima.

Mr. Sanchez said the permanent commission of the Senate would determine whether an official investigation should be held.

The government has accused the guerrillas of staging the revolts to sully Peru's image during a major congress of Socialist International, a world grouping of Socialist and Social Democratic parties.

Officials said delegates were increasingly concerned at the events in the prisons and were asking whether the conference should continue.

The delegates are also under some pressure because of the heavy security arrangements and the constant threat of guerrilla attack.

On Friday a woman guerrilla blew herself up while aiming a mortar at the conference centre, and several bombs exploded in the area.

Row threatens Punjab peace pact

NEW DELHI (R) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's Punjab peace plans were on the brink of collapse Sunday after a land row threatened to lose him the support of Sikh moderates.

The Punjab government Saturday rejected powers given to a retired judge appointed by Mr. Gandhi on Friday to decide details

of territorial compensation that the state must give neighbouring Haryana for sole possession of Chandigarh, their shared capital.

Punjab objected to Judge D.A. Desai's role because he was given the right to review the award of an earlier commission that had identified 45,000 acres of the 70,000 acres of Punjab land

Haryana was to receive for Chandigarh.

"Mr. Gandhi, in an unexpected move, picked Judge Desai to take over the earlier commission's work hours before the third deadline for the swap under a pact he had signed last July with moderate Sikh leader Harchand Singh Longowal.

Balding men await FDA's word on new drug

WASHINGTON (AP) — Millions of balding men — and thousands of stock-market speculators — are anxiously awaiting word from the government on whether a safe and effective treatment for baldness finally has been found.

The drug they are watching is Minoxidil, produced by the Upjohn Company. Under the brand name Loniten, it has been used for 20 years to treat severe high blood pressure because it opens small blood vessels.

But it had a curious side effect. About 80 per cent of people taking Minoxidil tablets grew hair — on the forehead, temples or upper cheeks initially, later for some on the back, arms, legs or scalp.

The hair growth was considered an annoyance but was tolerated because the powerful, potentially dangerous drug was used only on patients who did not respond to safer blood pressure drugs.

But Upjohn scientists began to wonder what would happen if a solution of Minoxidil was rubbed on a bald scalp. They tried and found hair growth.

Upjohn began full-scale clinical testing of Regaine, its brand name for the topical solution, in 1983. Last year, the Michigan company filed an application asking the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to approve Minoxidil as a treatment for male-pattern baldness.

That application is pending. But the course of the review process, usually a staid and analytical procedure, has been a circus since word of the drug spread.

Based on early research, thousands of bald men besieged their doctors for help. Physicians responded with prescriptions for Loniten and directions for a pharmacist to crush the pills to powder and dissolve them in solution.

Peru orders probe of possible excesses in prison riots

LIMA (R) — Peru's government has ordered the military to investigate possible excesses by security forces in putting down a jail revolt in which 124 leftist guerrilla inmates were killed.

"The number of deaths... makes it possible to presume that excesses were committed in the use of force in fulfilling the orders of the government," a statement from the presidency said.

"Faithful to its democratic responsibility, the government guarantees the sanction of whatever excess may have taken place in reestablishing order in the prison of Lurigancho," it said.

The revolt was one of two major prison rebellions on Thursday. At least 30 inmates were killed in the other revolt at the island prison El Fronton.

The government ordered the joint command of the armed forces to probe the events and said it had also asked congress and the attorney general to launch their own investigations.

Earlier Saturday an opposition leader accused the military of executing about 60 Maoist Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) guerrillas after they had surrendered at Lurigancho.

Sen. Javier Diez Canseco, a leader of the United Left Alliance, told a news conference prisoners at Lurigancho jail were shot after being marched out of the cellblock

with their hands on their heads. "The information that we have is that these people have been eliminated, shot in the mouth, in the head," he said.

Sen. Diez Canseco refused to reveal the source of his information but said the block where the fighting took place was overlooked by others occupied by common criminals.

The United Left issued a statement describing the jail battles as a massacre and calling on the International Red Cross to intervene.

"The result of the barbarous action will not be pacification. It will only feed the spiral of violence," it said.

Sen. Diez Canseco, leader of a far-left party which holds the largest number of seats in the alliance, said about 300 prisoners died at Lurigancho and El Fronton island jail.

The last official figure was 156 guerrillas killed, 124 of them at Lurigancho, with more bodies to be removed from El Fronton.

Sen. Diez Canseco said police and troops at Lurigancho blew holes in the walls and raked the building with machine-gun fire for two-and-a-half hours before the guerrillas released a hostage they had taken.

He said about 60 inmates who surrendered were executed, leaving none of the inmates in the

cell block occupied by Maoist Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) guerrillas alive.

The military has said many of the dead Lurigancho inmates were burnt or asphyxiated in fortifications they had built in and around the cell block.

Sen. Diez Canseco said at least 90 inmates had been killed at El Fronton, where the fighting continued longer because guerrillas were holed up in tunnels and galleries they had built under the prison.

He said the inmates took three policemen hostage at the beginning of the rebellion, capturing three automatic Fal rifles and a submachine-gun with 92 rounds of ammunition.

He said two of the hostages survived the attack and the third was asphyxiated.

The military used mortars and bazookas to destroy the guerrilla defences, he added.

The military has said the guerrillas used automatic rifles, submachine-guns and explosives in the fight, and three soldiers were killed and 20 wounded.

Sen. Diez Canseco said prisoners were protesting because authorities had banned visits during a warders' strike, and at Lurigancho they had offered to negotiate when the military moved in.

U.S. astronauts become victims of shuttle disaster

SPACE CENTRE, Houston (AP) — The elite crew which flies America's spacecraft has not been spared the shock and the self-examination that jolted the U.S. space agency after the Challenger disaster.

The accident grounded the shuttle fleet and sent the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) into an agony of scrutiny, both from inside and outside the agency.

In one moment, 5 per cent of the nation's trained space explorers were gone. For the astronauts left behind, there was grief and anger, followed by a growing realisation that many of their own dreams also died when Challenger exploded 73 seconds into its Jan. 28 flight.

Six astronauts have since left the corps, and at least two others are preparing to go. One died in an airplane accident and another has been removed from flight status. From an exclusive club that once numbered 102, the astronaut ranks have been reduced to 88, and the number is slipping.

Some, like Owen Garriott, 56, who resigned on June 12 after 20 years, are leaving because they no longer want to wait for another space flight.

"There's no question that the long delay in the flight schedule is the primary reason that I've decided I'd rather be in space activities on the outside than wait for the possibility of another flight," Garriott said.

Garriott made two flights. He had been scheduled to make a science flight this year that was

scrubbed after the disaster.

"It will be at least a year and a half before the first flight," Garriott said, "and another year or two beyond that before we're flying a science mission."

James Van Hoften, 42, a two-flight veteran who is leaving next month, said the waiting also shaped his thinking.

"If I were to wait two or three more years, I would have one more flight," he said, "but people (in industry) aren't interested in how many times you have flown."

"At my age, I feel I'm at a perfect time to transition into a whole new line of work."

Robert Overmeyer, 49, resigned on June 1, saying, "opportunities on the outside were more appealing to me than they were in the government."

Overmeyer, who retired as an air force colonel, was caught in an economic reality that affects all senior military astronauts.

Astronauts are not promoted beyond the rank of colonel in the air force, army or Marine corps, or beyond captain in the navy. The military astronaut must return to regular military service to advance in rank, or face mandatory retirement.

Some have chosen to leave the military and take civilian astronaut jobs, which carry a big pay cut. A navy captain in the astronaut corps now receives about \$58,700 annually, counting flight pay and housing allowances.

A civilian astronaut without a medical degree starts at \$42,653. A medical degree adds about \$8,000 to the civilian rate.

Families visit condemned Australians in Malaysia

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — Two Australians on death row in Malaysia for drug smuggling were visited by relatives in prison for more than three hours Sunday.

Brian Chambers, a welder from Perth, was seen by his mother and Kevin Barlow, a Sydney building contractor, was met by his sister at Pudu Prison.

The Penang Pardons Board, final avenue for appeal, Saturday confirmed the death sentence by hanging of the two men, who were found guilty last July of trafficking in 180 grammes (6.3 ounces) of heroin at Penang airport in 1983.

The supreme court threw out their appeal against the death sentence last December. Hanging is mandatory for possession of more than 15 grammes (0.53 ounces) of heroin under Malaysia's tough anti-drug laws.

Barlow and Chambers will be the first Westerners to hang in Malaysia for drug offences but no date has been announced.

As a fearful Sue Chambers left the prison she was asked by reporters how her son had reacted to the Pardon's Board decision and she said: "He's very brave about it all, very brave indeed... This is all quite upsetting for me."

Michelle Barlow did not speak to the more than 20 foreign and local journalists who gathered in front of the prison. Barlow's mother Barbara, who arrived from Australia with the others Saturday night, was not present.

Reporters caught glimpses of Chambers huddled in deep conversation with his mother in a barred room inside the prison grounds when the gates of the room were opened several times to admit other visitors. Barlow could not be seen.

Chambers wore a cream-coloured tee-shirt and light brown shorts. The prison houses 1,503 prisoners, including 21 on death row.

No date has been set for the execution, but lawyers expect it to be soon. Barlow's lawyer Karpal Singh said: "I do not know what else I can do."

Malaysia has executed 36 people, including citizens of south east Asian nations, for drug offences, with 107 others appealing against their death sentences.

The Australian government said it regrets the confirmation of the death penalty on the men, but said it accepts that nothing more can be done to save them from the gallows.

Britain also expressed regret over the Pardon's Board's decision. Barlow was born in Stoke, England.

The visit by relatives to Malaysia is sponsored separately by two Australian television networks and an Adelaide newspaper.

Local journalists covering the visit said the sponsors prevented them from interviewing the relatives.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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TACKLE THE RIGHT SUIT

Neither vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ KQ5
♥ J53
♦ 953
♣ K642

WEST
♠ 106
♥ K84
♦ Q1074
♣ J985

EAST
♠ J9743
♥ AQ10962
♦ Void
♣ 107

SOUTH
♠ A82
♥ 7
♦ AKJ862
♣ AQ3

The bidding:

South West North East

1 ♠ Pass 1 NT 2 ♣

3 ♠ Pass 3 ♣ Pass

4 ♠ Pass 5 ♠ Pass

Pass Pass

Opening lead: Four of ♣.

Trump Coup Tommy was highly

satisfied with 1985. Although the

year was already in its final quar-

ter, he was winning \$9.50—the first

time he had ever been plus at the

club so late in the year. As our

readers know, Tommy has a pen-

chant for playing well only on those

hands where trumps break badly.

On the simplest hands he will go

down because of stupid galies.

Note North's delicate bid of three

spades—a dangerous tactic when

playing with Tommy. Since North

would have shown a spade suit at

the one-level if he had one, the bid

showed a concentration of strength

in his K-J tenace.

Tommy realized that he could not